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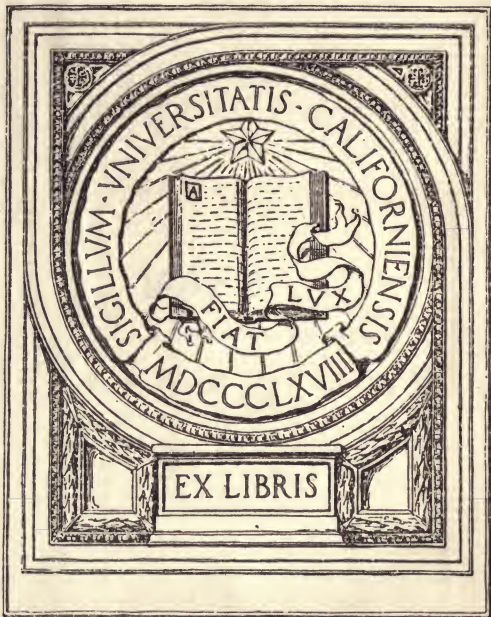
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# A HANDBOOK OF GERMAN GRAMMAR



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IN MEMORIAM  
J. Henry Senger



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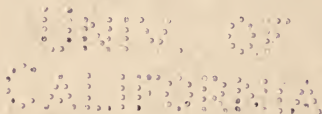


# A HANDBOOK OF GERMAN GRAMMAR

BY

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IN MEMORIAM

Prof. J. Henry Senger

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## PREFACE

This handbook, as the name implies, contains only the essentials of German grammar. It is a drill book and is intended primarily for review work in second-year classes. It may, however, be used very successfully as a first-year book.

The subject matter has been arranged topically, and not in the form of lessons. For reviews and for convenience of reference this plan should prove most serviceable. Abundant examples are given in the text to illustrate the various points of grammar, and, in addition, English exercises to be translated into German are given in the back part of the book. The list of nouns given under sections 322-339, will, it is hoped, help to simplify vowel mutation and the declension of nouns.

The Appendix contains a new treatment of the declension of nouns, which may appeal to many teachers as a simple and practical way of presenting this rather difficult subject.

The author is under especial obligation to the publishers for many valuable criticisms, to his wife Lilian Bergold Bernstorff for helpful suggestions, to Professor Chester Nathan Gould of The University of Chicago for a careful reading of the manuscript, and to Professor George O. Curme of Northwestern University for scholarly suggestions and advice.

F. A. B.



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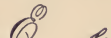

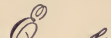

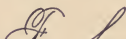

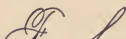

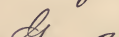

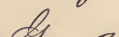




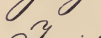

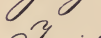





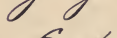
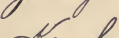
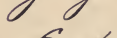
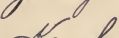
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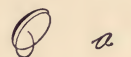











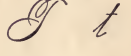






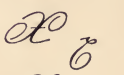
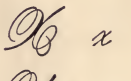






# HANDBOOK OF GERMAN GRAMMAR

## PRONUNCIATION

### 1. The alphabet.

GERMAN FORM	GERMAN NAME	ROMAN FORM	GERMAN SCRIPT	ROMAN SCRIPT
A a	a (ah)	A a	 	 
B b	be (bay)	B b	 	 
C c	ce (tsay)	C c	 	 
D d	de (day)	D d	 	 
E e	e (ay)	E e	 	 
F f	ef (eff)	F f	 	 
G g	ge (gay)	G g	 	 
H h	ha (hah)	H h	 	 
I i	i (ee)	I i	 	 
J j	jot (yot)	J j	 	 
K k	ka (kah)	K k	 	 

GERMAN FORM	GERMAN NAME	ROMAN FORM	GERMAN SCRIPT	ROMAN SCRIPT
L l	el (el)	L l		
M m	em (em)	M m		
N n	en (en)	N n		
O o	o (oh)	O o		
P p	pe (pay)	P p		
Q q	ku (koo)	Q q		
R r	r (err <i>as in</i> error)	R r		
S s	es (ess)	S s		
ß	es-zet (ess-tset')	SZ ß		
T t	te (tay)	T t		
U u	u (oo)	U u		
V v	vau (fow)	V v		
W w	w (vay)	W w		
X x	ix (ix)	X x		
Y y	ypsilon (ipsilon)	Y y		
Z z	zet (tset)	Z z		

**2. Mutated vowels.** Ä, ä; Ö, ö; Ü, ü; Au, äu; aa and oo become ä and ö.

**3. Diphthongs.** Ai, ai; Ei, ei; Au, au; Eu, eu; Äu, äu.

**4. Consonant combinations.** Ch, ch; ck; Ph, ph; Th, th; k; Sch, sch; f.

**5. The use of ff, fh, f, and s.** To express ss in German use ff only between two short vowels, otherwise always use fh. When one s occurs in a word it is expressed by the round s (ß) only at the end of a word or syllable; in all other positions long s (ſ) is used.

**6. Pronunciation of vowels.** A vowel is short when followed by two or more consonants other than inflectional endings: lassen, sprechen, hoffen.

**7. A vowel is long** — (1) when doubled: das Paar; (2) when followed by a consonant, or by h plus a consonant, in an accented syllable: lesen, Brezel, fehlen; (3) when followed by more than one consonant, provided the consonant (or consonants) after the first is an inflectional ending: lobst, lobt, Tagß; and (4) sometimes when followed by ch or ft: suchen, Buch, Östern.

NOTE. The vowel i is long when followed by e: bieten, Lied.

### 8. Simple vowel sounds (11, note).

LONG	ENGLISH	GERMAN	SHORT	ENGLISH	GERMAN
a	= a in <i>father</i> :	Vater	a	(see note):	als
e	= a in <i>late</i> :	sehr	e	= e in <i>pen</i> :	denn
i	} = i in <i>machine</i> :	ihn	e	= a in <i>sofa</i> :	lobe
ie		sie	(final) i	= i in <i>pin</i> :	ist
o	= o in <i>bold</i> :	wohl	o	(see note):	hoffen
u	= oo in <i>boot</i> :	gut	u	= u in <i>pull</i> :	durch
ä	has no equivalent:	Väter <i>unbart</i>	ä	= e in <i>met</i> :	hätte <i>et</i>
ö	has no equivalent:	hören <i>in</i>	ö	has no equivalent:	öffnen <i>u</i>
ü	has no equivalent:	über <i>ui</i>	ü	has no equivalent:	müssen

NOTE. In German short a has the same sound as long a, but is pronounced more quickly. Short o is between the English o of *note* and the o of *not*; examples: noch, kosten, hoffen.

## 9. Diphthongs.

ai = *ai* in *aisle*: Maiau = *ou* in *house*: Hausei = *ei* in *height*: seiui = *we*: pfuiäu = *oy* in *boy*: Bäumeeu = *oy* in *boy*: treu

## 10. Pronunciation of consonants.

b initial = English *b*: Buch, bitten.b final or followed by a consonant = *p*: Lob, lobt.c before a, o, u, or a consonant = *k*: Conto, Credit.c before e, i, y, ä, ö = *ts*: Cent, Cisterne, Cäsar.ch after e or i: (1) Prolong the pronunciation of English long *e*;  
(2) let the *e-sound* disappear abruptly; (3) continue the stream  
of breath forcibly: ich, mich, echt.

ch after a, o, u, has a rough guttural sound: ach, doch, suchen.

ch in words of French origin = *sh*: Chef, Charade.ch in most words of Greek origin = *k*: Chloroform.chs when s belongs to the stem = *ks*: Dach, wachsen.d initial = *d*: der Dieb.d final = *t*: und.d before another consonant = *t*: redlich.f = *f*: für, tief.g initial = *g* hard: General, geben.g final =  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ch \text{ in North German} \\ k \text{ in South German} \end{array} \right\}$ : Tag, Weg, Krieg.g before e in French derivatives = *z* in *azure*: Page, Genie.gu in French derivatives = *ny*: Champagner.h at the beginning of a syllable = *h*: Hand, Weisheit (13).j = *y*: ja, jetzt. Capital J before a vowel is a consonant; before a  
consonant it is a vowel: Jakob, Jaak.j in French derivatives = *z* in *azure*: Die Journalisten.kn = *k* + *n*: Knabe.l = *l*, but German l has a clearer sound than English *l*: loben.m, n, p = *m*, *n*, *p*: mein, nun, Pult.

ng = *ng* in *singer*: Snger, Fnger.

qu = *kv* nearly: Quelle.

r in stage pronunciation = *r* lingual.

r in conversation = *r* guttural.

ſ when final = *ss*; in all other positions ſ = *z*: waſſ, daſſ, but leſen, ſehen. (See ſt below.)

ſchw = *shv* nearly: ſchwarz, ſchweigen.

ſp initial = *shp*: ſpt, ſprechen.

ſt initial = *sht*: ſtehen, Stuhl.

ſt final = English *st*: haſt, iſt, Raſt.

t = *t*, but before i plus another vowel, in terminations, it = *ts*: Nation, Patient.

th = *t*: Theater.

v = *f*: Vater. In foreign words v initial or medial = *v*: Venus.

w = *v*: wenn.

x = *x*: Here, Xenien.

y = *ü* long or short: Mythologie, Myrte.

z = *ts*: zu, Zeit.

f  
f

## 11. Exercise in pronunciation.

Buch	Hand	Knabe	Patient	Weisheit
ab lobt	redlich	als	Theater	jezt
Conto	General	Finger	Goethe	rufen
Cent	Tag Weg	Quelle	Athlet	Meer
Csar	Knig	waſſ	Vater	wachſen
ich mich	Courage	ſehen	Venus	ſie
ach doch	Champagner	leſen	wenn	ſei
Chef	Johann	ſprechen	Mythologie	hoffen
Chriſt	Iſaak	ſtehen	zu zehn	Monument
Dachſ	Journal	Nation	Zeit	werden

NOTE. The sound of but very few German letters may be said to have an exact equivalent in English. Paragraphs 8, 9, and 10, therefore, are only approximately correct. Good pronunciation can be learned only by hearing each sound pronounced correctly.



**12. Accent.** German words as a rule are accented on the first syllable.

EXCEPTIONS. 1. The inseparable prefixes (250): verstehen.

2. Many words of foreign origin: kasteien, kurios, relativ, Nation, Student, Indianer, Idee, Kartoffel, Flanell, Papier, Musik, Egoist, Natur.

3. Many words with foreign suffixes: stolzieren, kantonal, Druckerei.

4. Many compound adverbs: heraus, davon, womit, vielleicht, vorbei.

5. A few special words: lebendig, Holunder, Forelle, usually lutherisch.

**13.** There are no silent letters in German except h and e. The former is silent only in a medial or final position: sehen, sah; the latter in most words of native German origin: bieten, Liebe.

#### DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES

**14. In pronunciation.** A single consonant is pronounced with the following vowel: lo=ben, ru=fen, Wei=zen; also the digraph ch after a long vowel: fu=chen.

**15.** Double consonants and the digraphs ch (after a short vowel) and ng are divided equally between the two vowels: lassen, hoffen, sollen, kennen, lachen, fangen, baden (ck = kk).

**16.** If two or more consonants, except the digraphs ch and ng (14, 15), stand between two vowels, the last one goes with the following vowel. After a consonant or a long vowel st goes with the following vowel. Examples: hel=fen, Rarp=fen, wach=fen, fesch=ten, ras=ten, but fu=chen, ber=sten, hu=sten, ra=sten (from rasen). Similarly x, ts (= ks, ts): Here, Hixe, pronounced Het=se, Hit=se.

**17.** Compound words are divided according to their component parts: um=arbeiten, blut=arm, ent=ehren, Donners=tag. Exceptions are dar, war, her, hin before a vowel: da=rüber, wa=rum, he=rüber, hi=nüber.

**18. At the end of a line.** A single consonant is written with the following vowel: lo=ben, ru=fen, tre=ten, Se=gel, Die=ner. The consonant combinations ß, ch, sch, ph, st, and th are never separated and follow the above rule: fu=chen, lau=schen, Phi=lo=so=phie, ka=tho=lish.



**19.** Of two or more consonants, except the above-mentioned consonant combinations (18), the last one goes with the following vowel: *hel=fen, Karp=fen, frat=zen*.

**20.** The combination *ff* becomes *ff* and the last *f* goes with the following vowel: *Haße* becomes *Haß=fe*.

**21.** In foreign words combinations of *b, p, d, t, g,* and *f* with *l* or *r* generally go with the following vowel: *Bu=bli=um, Me=trum*.

**22.** Compound words are separated according to their component parts, but each part of a compound is separated into syllables the same as if standing alone: *ent=ehren, her=über*.

## CAPITALS

**23. With an initial capital** are written :

1. All nouns: *Buch, Karl*.
2. All words used as nouns: *der Gute, der Gesandte, das Loben*.
3. The pronoun *Sie, you*.
4. The possessive pronoun *Ihrer, Ihre, Ihres, yours*.
5. The possessive adjective *Ihr, Ihre, Ihr, your*.
6. In letters the pronouns *du* and *ihr*, and their possessives *dein* and *euer*, when they refer to the person or persons to whom the letter is addressed.
7. Proper adjectives in *er* formed from names of cities or countries: *der Kölner Dom, nach Schweizer Art*.
8. Proper adjectives referring to persons: *das Buffsche Haus*.

**24. With a small initial** are written :

1. The pronoun *I: ich*.
2. The reflexive *sich* even in polite address: *freuen Sie sich*.
3. Proper adjectives not referring to persons: *das deutsche Buch*.

NOTE. There is a slight tendency at present not to adhere strictly to the rule of beginning every German noun with a capital. This is especially true of scientific works.

## THE ARTICLES

25. The definite article is declined as follows :

	SINGULAR			PLURAL
	M.	F.	N.	M. F. N.
NOM.	der	die	das, <i>the</i>	die, <i>the</i>
GEN.	des	der	des, <i>of the</i>	der, <i>of the</i>
DAT.	dem	der	dem, <i>to or for the</i>	den, <i>to or for the</i>
ACC.	den	die	das, <i>the</i>	die, <i>the</i>

NOTE. For the declension of *dieser* see 91.

26. The definite article, as a rule, is not omitted before nouns in German.

27. The definite article is used before a noun when it denotes all or a definite part of its class. If only an indefinite part is referred to, the article is omitted.

Die Milch ist billiger als der Wein.

*Milk is cheaper than wine.*

Die Milch in diesem Glas ist sauer.

*The milk in this glass is sour.*

Ich trinke lieber Milch als Kaffee.

*I like milk better than coffee.*

28. The definite article is used instead of the possessive adjective when the possessive relation is so evident that it cannot be mistaken.

Hast du den Vater gesehen ?

*Have you seen my father ?*

Er steckte die Hand in die Tasche.

*He put his hand into his pocket.*

29. The definite article is used before abstract nouns, names of the seasons, months, days of the week, streets, proper names when preceded by an adjective, feminine names of countries, and the neuters *das Elfaß* and *das Tirol*.

Die Unschuld hat einen Freund im Himmel, *innocence has a friend in heaven.*

Der Frühling ist die schönste Zeit des Jahres, *spring is the most beautiful time of the year.*

Der Sonntag ist ein Ruhetag, *Sunday is a day of rest.*

Ich wohne in der Behrenstraße, *I live in Behren Street.*

Der kleine Georg ist gefallen, *little George has fallen.*

NOTE. The article is omitted before names of months and days of the week when used adverbially, except after the prepositions *an* and *in*: seit Juni hat es nicht geregnet, *it has n't rained since June*; er ist seit Montag krank, *he has been sick since Monday*; but am Sonntag, *on Sunday*; im Juni, *in June*.

30. The indefinite article *ein, a, an*, and *kein, not a, no* (adj.), are declined as follows:

				SINGULAR			PLURAL
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M. F. N.
NOM.	ein	eine	ein	kein	keine	kein	keine
GEN.	eines	einer	eines	keines	keiner	keines	keiner
DAT.	einem	einer	einem	keinem	keiner	keinem	keinen
ACC.	einen	eine	ein	keinen	keine	kein	keine

NOTE. The word *kein* is a negative article.

31. The indefinite article is generally omitted before a predicate noun used in a general sense, designating a whole class of objects or beings. It is always omitted after *als*.

Er ist Arzt.

*He is a physician.*

Er ist als Gelehrter sehr berühmt.

*He is very famous as a scholar.*

32. The possessive adjectives *mein, my*; *dein, thy, your*; *sein, his*; *ihr, her*; *sein, its*; *unser, our*; *euer, your*; *ihr, their*; *Ihr, your*, are declined like *kein*. When used without a noun they are possessive pronouns (136).

## THE NOUN

**33. Declension of nouns.** There are three noun declensions : the strong, the weak, and the mixed.

**34.** The declension, vowel mutation, and gender of nouns can best be learned by constant drill in giving their principal parts. These are the nominative and genitive singular and the nominative plural. In learning these forms the definite article must always accompany the noun. Examples : nom. sing. *der Tag*, gen. sing. *des Tages*, nom. pl. *die Tage* ; nom. sing. *das Haus*, gen. sing. *des Hauses*, nom. pl. *die Häuser*.

**35. Table of endings.**

DECLENSION	N. SING.	G. SING.	N. PLURAL	VOWEL MUTATION
<i>Strong</i> (41)				
Class I	—	-s	—	Sometimes
Class II	—	-s or -es	-e	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Masc. monosyllables often  Fem. monosyllables always  Neut. mon. never { except <i>das Floß</i>  and <i>das Thor</i> </div> </div>
Class III	—	-s or -es	-er	Always
<i>Weak</i>	—	-n or -en	-n or -en	Never
<i>Mixed</i>	—	-s or -es	-n or -en	Never

**36.** All nouns end in *n* in the dative plural.

**37.** Feminine nouns do not change their form in the singular.

**38.** All feminine nouns except *Mutter* and *Tochter* belong either to the second class strong or to the weak declension.

**39.** Only strong nouns have vowel mutation.

**40.** The last member of a compound noun determines its gender and declension : *das Haus*, *der Schlüssel*, *der Hauschlüssel*.

**41. The strong declension.** The strong declension has three classes. They are distinguished from each other by the nominative plural. The first class does not take an inflectional ending in the nominative plural ; the second class adds *e*, and the third *er*.

EXAMPLES :	NOMINATIVE	GENITIVE	PLURAL
First Class	der Spaten	des Spatens	die Spaten ✓
Second Class	der Tag	des Tages	die Tage
Third Class	das Haus	des Hauses	die Häuser

**42.** The ending *es* of the genitive singular is usually confined to monosyllables ; and even there it is used only when *s* is difficult to pronounce, or to avoid a clash of accents when an accented syllable follows in the next word.

EXAMPLES : *des Fußes, des Tisches, des Hauses, des Dorfes* or *Dorfs, des Tages* or *Tags* ; but *des Mannes Mut*, not *des Manns Mut*.

**43.** Usage varies in regard to adding *e* in the dative singular. It is generally confined to monosyllables, and is often omitted even there. It is always omitted in nouns of the first class.

EXAMPLES : *dem Tage* or *Tag* ; *dem Hause* or *Haus* ; *dem Könige* or *König* ; but always *dem Lehrer, dem Vogel, dem Spaten*.

**44.** The strong declension, class I. Examples : *der Spaten, spade* ; *der Lehrer, teacher* ; *der Bruder, brother* ; *das Gebäude, building*.

## SINGULAR

der Spaten ✓	der Lehrer	der Bruder	das Gebäude ✓
des Spatens	des Lehrers	des Bruders	des Gebäudes
dem Spaten	dem Lehrer	dem Bruder	dem Gebäude
den Spaten	den Lehrer	den Bruder	das Gebäude

## PLURAL

die Spaten ✓	die Lehrer	die Brüder	die Gebäude
der Spaten	der Lehrer	der Brüder	der Gebäude
den Spaten	den Lehrern	den Brüdern	den Gebäuden
die Spaten	die Lehrer	die Brüder	die Gebäude

**45. Membership.**

1. Masculines in *el, en, er*.
2. Neuters in *el, en, er, chen, lein*, and those beginning with the prefix *ge* and ending in *e*.



## 3. Two feminines: Mutter and Tochter.

NOTE 1. Here belong infinitives used as nouns; also der Käse.

NOTE 2. No monosyllabic nouns belong to this declension, except occasionally das Knie.

NOTE 3. Nouns in *chen* and *lein* are neuter and usually have the stem-vowel mutated.

## 46. Vowel mutation in class I.

1. 21 masculines in *el*, *en*, *er* (327).

2. Das Kloster.

3. Two feminines: Mutter and Tochter.

47. The following nouns of this class generally omit *n* in the nominative singular: *der Friede*, *der Funke*, *der Gedanke*, *der Glaube*, *der Haufe*, *der Name*, *der Same*, *der Schade*, and *der Wille*.48. *Der Felsen* often drops *en* in the nominative and accusative singular.49. The strong declension, class II. Examples: *der Tag*, *day*; *die Stadt*, *city*; *das Jahr*, *year*; *der König*, *king*; *der Jüngling*, *youth*, *young man*.

## SINGULAR

der Tag	die Stadt	das Jahr	der König	der Jüngling
des Tages	der Stadt	des Jahres	des Königs	des Jünglings
dem Tage	der Stadt	dem Jahre	dem König	dem Jüngling
den Tag	die Stadt	das Jahr	den König	den Jüngling

## PLURAL

die Tage	die Städte	die Jahre	die Könige	die Jünglinge
der Tage	der Städte	der Jahre	der Könige	der Jünglinge
den Tagen	den Städten	den Jahren	den Königen	den Jünglingen
die Tage	die Städte	die Jahre	die Könige	die Jünglinge

## 50. Membership.

1. Most masculine monosyllabic and many polysyllabic nouns.

2. Feminines:

(a) Mutating: about 33 monosyllables, mostly in *t*, *b*, or *s* (324); and compounds in *kunst* and *flucht*, as *die Auskunft*, *die Zuflucht*.(b) Those ending in *niß* and *sal*, as *die Besorgniß*, *die Trübsal*.



## 3. Neuters:

(a) All neuters in *niß* and *sal*, as *das Hinderniß*, *das Schicksal*.(b) All mutatable nonmutating neuter monosyllabic nouns, as *das Jahr*, *das Paar* (335).(c) Two mutating neuters: *das Floß* and *das Chor* (51, A 3).

NOTE. No practical rule can be given for this class. All masculine and neuter nouns not included in one of the other declensions belong to the second class strong declension.

## 51. Vowel mutation in class II.

## A. Monosyllables:

1. About 200 masculines (322).

2. All feminines (324).

3. Two neuters: *das Floß*, pl. *die Flöße*, and *das Chor*, pl. *die Chöre* or *Chore* (66, 326).

## B. Polysyllables:

1. Nine foreign masculines, as *der Altar* (329).

2. Feminines:

(a) Compounds in *funft* and *flucht*.(b) *Die Armbrust* and *die Geschwulst*.

52. The strong declension, class III. Examples: *der Mann*, *man*; *das Kind*, *child*; *das Haus*, *house*; *das Altertum*, *antiquity*.

## SINGULAR

<i>der Mann</i>	<i>das Kind</i>	<i>das Haus</i>	<i>das Altertum</i>
<i>des Mannes</i>	<i>des Kindes</i>	<i>des Hauses</i>	<i>des Altertums</i>
<i>dem Manne</i>	<i>dem Kinde</i>	<i>dem Hause</i>	<i>dem Altertum</i>
<i>den Mann</i>	<i>das Kind</i>	<i>das Haus</i>	<i>das Altertum</i>

## PLURAL

<i>die Männer</i>	<i>die Kinder</i>	<i>die Häuser</i>	<i>die Altertümer</i>
<i>der Männer</i>	<i>der Kinder</i>	<i>der Häuser</i>	<i>der Altertümer</i>
<i>den Männern</i>	<i>den Kindern</i>	<i>den Häusern</i>	<i>den Altertümern</i>
<i>die Männer</i>	<i>die Kinder</i>	<i>die Häuser</i>	<i>die Altertümer</i>

NOTE. Nouns in *tum* mutate the vowel of this suffix and take *er* in the plural. See also 74, 5.

**53. Membership.**

1. Eight masculine monosyllables (323).
2. About 50 neuter monosyllables (325, 333).
3. Eight neuter polysyllables (331).
4. All nouns ending in *tum* (74, 5).

**54. Vowel mutation in class III.** All mutable nouns of this class have vowel mutation.

**55. Recapitulation of vowel mutation.** Most monosyllabic and polysyllabic nouns do not mutate; but a large number of nouns, especially monosyllables, do mutate. The mutating nouns fall into the following groups:

*A.* Monosyllables:

1. About 200 masculines (322, 323). Six of these take *er* in the plural and the rest take *e*.
2. All feminines (324).
3. About 35 neuters:
  - (a) 33 with plural in *er* (325).
  - (b) Two with plural in *e*: *das Floß*, pl. *die Flöße*, and *das Chor*, pl. *die Chöre* or *Chore* (66, 326).

NOTE. The group of nonmutating monosyllables is very large. It includes about 265 masculines and all neuters except about 35. For a list of the more common nonmutating monosyllables see 333-336.

*B.* Polysyllables with vowel mutation.

Only a very small number of polysyllabic strong nouns have vowel mutation. To this group belong:

1. 21 masculines in *el*, *en*, *er* (327).
2. Two masculines in *tum*: *der Reichtum* and *der Irrtum* (74, 5).
3. Nine foreign masculines (329).
4. The feminines *Mutter*, *Tochter*, *Armbrust*, and *Geschwulst*, and the feminine compounds in *kunst* and *flucht*, as *die Auskunst*, pl. *die Auskünste*.
5. All neuters in *tum* (74, 5), *das Kloster*, and *das Gemach*, *das Gehalt*, *das Gewand*, *das Hospital* (331-332).

**56. The weak declension.** The weak declension contains only masculine and feminine nouns. Masculines add *n* or *en* in all cases except the nominative singular. Feminines add *n* or *en* only in the plural.

**57. Examples:** *der Knabe, boy; die Frau, lady; der Student, student; die Lehrerin, lady teacher; der Herr, gentleman, Mr.*

## SINGULAR

<i>der Knabe</i>	<i>die Frau</i>	<i>der Student</i>	<i>die Lehrerin</i>	<i>der Herr</i>
<i>des Knaben</i>	<i>der Frau</i>	<i>des Studenten</i>	<i>der Lehrerin</i>	<i>des Herrn</i>
<i>dem Knaben</i>	<i>der Frau</i>	<i>dem Studenten</i>	<i>der Lehrerin</i>	<i>dem Herrn</i>
<i>den Knaben</i>	<i>die Frau</i>	<i>den Studenten</i>	<i>die Lehrerin</i>	<i>den Herrn</i>

## PLURAL

<i>die Knaben</i>	<i>die Frauen</i>	<i>die Studenten</i>	<i>die Lehrerinnen</i>	<i>die Herren</i>
<i>der Knaben</i>	<i>der Frauen</i>	<i>der Studenten</i>	<i>der Lehrerinnen</i>	<i>der Herren</i>
<i>den Knaben</i>	<i>den Frauen</i>	<i>den Studenten</i>	<i>den Lehrerinnen</i>	<i>den Herren</i>
<i>die Knaben</i>	<i>die Frauen</i>	<i>die Studenten</i>	<i>die Lehrerinnen</i>	<i>die Herren</i>

NOTE 1. Weak nouns do not have vowel mutation.

NOTE 2. No neuter nouns belong to the weak declension.

NOTE 3. Feminines formed from masculines by adding in double the *n* before adding the plural ending *en*.

NOTE 4. The noun *Herr* omits the inflectional *e* in the singular.

**58. Membership.**

1. All feminine nouns except those contained in the second class strong declension (50, 2), and *Mutter* and *Tochter* (45, 3).

2. Masculine nouns in *e* representing living beings, as *der Knabe*, *der Löwe*, *der Affe*; and two representing things: *der Buchstabe* and *der Zehnte*. ✓

NOTE. Here also belong a number of masculines which do not end in *e* in the nominative singular, as *der Graf* (337).

3. Foreign words:

(a) Masculines accented on the last syllable and representing living beings, as *der Legat*.

EXCEPTIONS. Nouns ending in accented *al*, *an*, *än*, *ar*, *är*, *eur*, *ier*, *or*, belong to the second class strong declension whether they represent living beings or lifeless things, as *der General*, *der Kumpän*, *der Souverän*, *der Kommentär*, *der Sekretär*, *der Chasseur*, *der Offizier*, *der Major*.

(*b*) Masculines in accented *and*, *end*, *ant*, *ent*, and *graph*, representing persons or things, and also *der Komet* and *der Planet*. Examples: *der Multiplikand*, *der Minuend*, *der Fabrikant*, *der Student*, *der Paragraph*.

**59. The mixed declension.** The mixed declension uses strong endings in the singular and weak in the plural. Nouns taken from French, English, and other modern languages add *s* in the plural. (For examples see 61, *B* 3.) The noun *Herz* is irregular in declension.

**60.** Examples: *das Auge*, *eye*; *der Doktor*, *doctor*; *das Studium*, *study*.

## SINGULAR

<i>das Auge</i>	<i>der Doktor</i>	<i>das Studium</i>	<i>das Herz</i>
<i>des Auges</i>	<i>des Doktors</i>	<i>des Studiums</i>	<i>des Herzens</i>
<i>dem Auge</i>	<i>dem Doktor</i>	<i>dem Studium</i>	<i>dem Herzen</i>
<i>das Auge</i>	<i>den Doktor</i>	<i>das Studium</i>	<i>das Herz</i>

## PLURAL

<i>die Augen</i>	<i>die Doktoren</i>	<i>die Studien</i>	<i>die Herzen</i>
<i>der Augen</i>	<i>der Doktoren</i>	<i>der Studien</i>	<i>der Herzen</i>
<i>den Augen</i>	<i>den Doktoren</i>	<i>den Studien</i>	<i>den Herzen</i>
<i>die Augen</i>	<i>die Doktoren</i>	<i>die Studien</i>	<i>die Herzen</i>

**61. Membership.**

*A.* Native German words:

1. About 50 masculines, a few of which are monosyllabic (338).
2. About 15 neuters, mostly monosyllabic (339).

*B.* Many foreign words:

1. Masculine nouns in *on*, *or*, *uß*, and *iuß* from Latin and Greek. (See notes 1 and 2 below.)

NOTE 1. Both *on* and *or* are short and unaccented in the singular but long and accented in the plural, as *der Doktor*, pl. *die Doktoren*; *der Dämon*, pl. *die Dämonen*. Words in accented *on*, *or*, belong to the second class strong declension, as *der Major*, pl. *die Majorē*.

NOTE 2. Foreign masculines in *uß* and *iusß* usually remain unchanged in the singular, as *der Nuntiusß*, *des Nuntiusß*, *die Nuntien*. Those in *uß* are going over to the second class strong declension, as *der Globuß*, *des Globußesß*, *die Globuffe* or *Globen*.

2. Neuter nouns from Latin and Greek :

(a) Those ending in *a*, as *das Drama*.

(b) Those ending in *eum*, *ium*, *uum*, *on* (unaccented), which in the plural become *een*, *ien*, *uen*, *en*, as *das Museum*, pl. *die Museen*; *das Studium*, pl. *die Studien*; *das Distichon*, pl. *die Distichen*.

(c) Those ending in *il*, *al*, with plural in *ien*. These nouns are going over to the second class strong declension. Examples: *das Fossil*, pl. *die Fossile* or *Fossilien*; *das Mineral*, pl. *die Minerale* or *Mineralien*.

(d) *das Insekt* and *das Interesse*.

3. Masculine and neuter nouns and a few feminines from French, English, and other modern languages. These words add *s* in the plural. Notice the following examples :

das Restaurant	des Restaurants	die Restaurants
die Villa	der Villa	die Villas or Villen
der Lord	des Lords	die Lords
die Lady	der Lady	die Ladys or Ladies
der Don	des Dons	die Dons
der Pascha	des Paschas	die Paschas

NOTE. Foreign words of the mixed declension are not usually accented on the last syllable. Exceptions are nouns ending in *il*, *al*, *das Insekt*, and a few others.

**62. Peculiarities of nouns.** The singular form of masculine and neuter nouns of weight, measure, or quantity is used after numerals. Two feminines, *die Hand* and *die Mark*, also belong here.

*Karl trank zwei Glas Wasser.*

*Carl drank two glasses of water.*



Das Pferd ist fünfzehn Hand hoch.

*The horse is fifteen hands high.*

Das Zimmer kostet zwei Mark.

*The price of the room is two marks.*

63. The noun denoting the material weighed or measured is in apposition to the noun of weight, measure, or quantity; but if accompanied by an article or a demonstrative adjective, it is in the genitive, or in the dative with *von*; if accompanied by an adjective without the article it may be in apposition or in the genitive.

Zwei Glas Wasser, mit zwei Glas Wasser, *two glasses of water, with two glasses of water.*

Gib mir zwei Glas des kalten Wassers or von dem kalten Wasser, *give me two glasses of the cold water.*

Zwei Glas kaltes Wasser or kalten Wassers, *two glasses of cold water.*

Mit zwei Glas kaltem Wasser or jenes Wassers, *with two glasses of cold water or of that water.*

64. Some nouns have no plural, as die Asche, der Hafer, die Mathematik, der Inhalt; others no singular, as die Eltern, die Oftern, and die Ferien.

#### 65. Nouns with borrowed plurals.

der Bau	des Baues	die Bauten	<i>building</i>
✓ der Beruf	des Berufs	die Berufsarten	<i>calling</i>
✓ das Bestreben	des Bestrebens	die Bestrebungen	<i>effort</i>
der Betrug	des Betrugs	die Betrügereien	<i>fraud</i>
✓ der Bund	des Bundes	die Bündnisse	<i>league</i>
das Erbe	des Erbes	die Erbschaften	<i>inheritance</i>
das Feuer	des Feuers	die Feuersbrünste	<i>conflagration</i>
die Furcht	der Furcht	die Befürchtungen	<i>fear</i>
die Gewalt	der Gewalt	die Gewalttätigkeiten	{ <i>violence, violent acts</i>
das Glück	des Glückes	die Glücksfälle	

{ *fortune, fortunate experiences*



✓ die Gunst	der Gunst	die Gunstbezeugungen	<i>favor</i>
✓ der Kummer	des Kummers	die Kümmernisse	<i>sorrow</i>
das Leben	des Lebens	die Menschenleben	<i>life, lives</i>
das Leid	des Leides	die Leiden	<i>suffering</i>
der Lohn	des Lohnes	die Belohnungen	<i>reward</i>
der Mord	des Mordes	die Mordtaten	<i>murder</i>
der Rat	des Rates	die Ratschläge	<i>counsel</i>
der Raub	des Raubes	die Räubereien	<i>robbery</i>
✓ der Schmuck	des Schmuckes	die Schmuckfachen	<i>ornament</i>
✓ der Segen	des Segens	die Segnungen	<i>blessing</i>
✓ der Streit	des Streites	die Streitigkeiten	<i>dispute</i>
der Tod	des Todes	die Todesfälle	<i>death</i>
das Unglück	des Unglücks	die Unglücksfälle	<i>misfortune</i>
✓ der Verrat	des Verrats	die Verrätereien	{ <i>treason, treach- erous acts</i>
✓ der Zank	des Zankes	die Zänkereien	

## 66. Differentiation of certain nouns.

✓ der Band	des Bandes	die Bände	<i>volume</i>
das Band	des Bandes	die Bänder	<i>ribbon</i>
✓ das Band	des Bandes	die Bande	<i>bond, fetter</i>
✓ die Bande	der Bande	die Banden	<i>band, troop</i>
✓ der Bauer	des Bauers	die Bauern	<i>peasant</i>
✓ der Bauer	des Bauers	die Bauer	<i>bird cage</i>
der Bund	des Bundes	die Bündnisse (Bünde)	<i>alliance</i>
das Bund	des Bundes	die Bunde	<i>bundle</i>
der Chor	des Chors	die Chöre	<i>choir</i>
das Chor	des Chors	die Chore (Chöre)	{ <i>choir (part of a church)</i>
✓ der Dienstmann	des Dienstmannes	die Dienstmänner	
der Dienstmann	des Dienstmannes	die Dienstleute	{ <i>servant (in a home)</i>
✓ der Dienstmann	des Dienstmannes	die Dienstmannen	

das Ding	des Dinges	die Dinge	{ <i>thing (a general term)</i>
das Ding	des Dinges	die Dinger	{ <i>thing (a specific term)</i>
der Dorn	des Dornes	die Dornen(Dörner)	<i>thorn</i>
		die Dorne	<i>varieties of thorns</i>
der Effekt	des Effekts	die Effekte	<i>effect</i>
		die Effekten	<i>movable goods</i>
der Erbe	des Erben	die Erben	<i>heir</i>
das Erbe	des Erbes	die Erbschaften	<i>inheritance</i>
der Faden	des Fadens	die Fäden	<i>thread</i>
der Faden	des Fadens	die Faden	<i>fathom</i>
der Flur	des Flurs	die Flure	<i>entrance hall</i>
die Flur	der Flur	die Fluren	{ <i>field or entrance hall</i>
das Gehalt	des Gehaltes	die Gehälter	<i>salary</i>
der Gehalt	des Gehaltes	die Gehalte	<i>intrinsic value</i>
das Gesicht	des Gesichtes	die Gesichter	<i>face</i>
das Gesicht	des Gesichtes	die Gesichte	<i>vision</i>
der Heide	des Heiden	die Heiden	<i>heathen</i>
die Heide	der Heide	die Heiden	<i>heath</i>
das Horn	des Hornes	die Hörner	<i>horn</i>
		die Horne	<i>kinds of horn</i>
der Hut	des Hutes	die Hüte	<i>hat</i>
die Hut	der Hut	die Hutten	<i>guard</i>
der Kunde	des Kunden	die Kunden	<i>customer</i>
die Kunde	der Kunde	die Kunden	<i>news</i>
der Laden	des Ladens	die Laden (Läden)	<i>shutter</i>
der Laden	des Ladens	die Läden	<i>store</i>
das Land	des Landes	die Länder	<i>land</i>
		die Lande	{ <i>states, districts (parts of a political whole)</i>

NOTE. The old plural form *Lande* sometimes occurs in poetry in place of *Länder*, and remains also in proper names, as *die Niederlande*.

das Licht	des Lichtes	die Lichter	<i>light</i>
das Licht	des Lichtes	die Lichte	<i>candle</i>
der Rat	des Rates	die Rat schläge	<i>advice</i>
der Rat	des Rates	die Räte	<i>councilor</i>
der Schild	des Schildes	die Schilde	<i>shield</i>
das Schild	des Schildes	die Schilder	<i>shop sign</i>
der Schurz	des Schurzes	die Schürze	<i>apron for men</i>
die Schürze	der Schürze	die Schürzen	<i>apron for women</i>
der See	des Sees	die Seen	<i>lake</i>
die See	der See	die Seen	<i>sea</i>
der Stock	des Stockes	die Stöcke	<i>cane</i>
der Stock	des Stockes	die Stöcke +	<i>story (of a house)</i>
der Strauß	des Straußes	die Strauße	<i>ostrich</i>
der Strauß	des Straußes	die Sträuße	<i>combat, bouquet</i>
der Teil	des Teils	die Teile	<i>part</i>
das Teil	des Teils	die Teile	<i>share</i>
das Tor	des Tors	die Tore	<i>gate</i>
der Tor	des Toren	die Toren	<i>fool</i>
das Tuch	des Tuches	die Tücher	<i>piece of cloth</i>
das Tuch	des Tuches	die Tuche	<i>kind of cloth</i>
das Wort	des Wortes	die Wörter	<i>word</i>
		die Worte	{ <i>words in connected speech</i>

**67. Proper nouns.** Proper nouns add *s* in the genitive singular. Those ending in a sibilant (*ſ, ſs, ſch, z, z*) take the apostrophe only or add *ens* in the genitive, but names of places take *von*, as *die Straßen von Paris*. Feminines in *e* may take either *s* or *ns*. But proper nouns, except neuter names of countries, take no ending when preceded by the definite article.

**68.** When a proper noun is preceded by a title (except *Herr*, which is always declined) the name only is declined. But if the definite article is used before the title, the title and not the name is declined.

**69. Examples :**

Karl	Fritz	Boß	Luiſe	Berta	der kleine Karl
Karls	Fritz'	Boß'	Luiſens	Bertas	des kleinen Karl
	or Fritzens		or Luiſes		
Karl	Fritz	Boß	Luiſe	Berta	dem kleinen Karl
Karl	Fritz	Boß	Luiſe	Berta	den kleinen Karl
das vereinigte Deutschland			Kaiser Wilhelm	der Kaiser Wilhelm	
des vereinigten Deutschlands			Kaiser Wilhelms	des Kaisers Wilhelm	
dem vereinigten Deutschland			Kaiser Wilhelm	dem Kaiser Wilhelm	
das vereinigte Deutschland			Kaiser Wilhelm	den Kaiser Wilhelm	
Herr Professor Schmidt			der Herr Professor Schmidt		
Herrn Professor Schmidts			des Herrn Professors Schmidt		
Herrn Professor Schmidt			dem Herrn Professor Schmidt		
Herrn Professor Schmidt			den Herrn Professor Schmidt		

NOTE. Das vereinigte Deutschland means *united Germany*; Herr Professor Schmidt, simply *Professor Schmidt*, and not *Mr. Professor Schmidt*.

**70. Gender.** Very few rules in respect to the gender of German nouns are practical (34). A careful application of the following statements, however, may prove helpful.

**71.** Nouns denoting living beings usually follow natural gender.

**72. Masculine are :**

1. The names of the seasons, months, days, and points of the compass :

(a) Frühling, Sommer, Herbst, Winter.

(b) Januar, Februar, März, April, Mai, Juni, Juli, August, September, Oktober, November, Dezember.

(c) Sonntag, Montag, Dienstag, Mittwoch, Donnerstag, Freitag, Sonnabend or Samstag.

(d) der Norden, der Süden, der Osten, der Westen.

2. Nouns in *m*, *ling*, *ich*, *ig*, as der Baum, der Jüngling, der Teppich, der König.

EXCEPTIONS: das Heim, das Lamm, die Scham.

3. Nouns in *er* denoting agency : *der Schneider*.
4. Nouns in *en*, unless they are infinitives used as nouns (74, 3) : *der Garten, der Ofen, but das Leben, das Lernen*.
5. Most monosyllables formed from the roots of verbs, as *schließen, der Schluß; binden, der Band*.

### 73. Feminine are :

1. The names of German rivers. Exceptions : *der Rhein, der Neckar, der Main, der Bober, der Kocher, der Lech*, and a few others. Most foreign rivers are masculine : *der Jordan, der Mississippi*.
2. The names of trees, plants, flowers, and fruits : *die Eiche, die Traube, die Rose, die Birne*.

EXCEPTIONS : *der Apfel, der Pfirsich, der Lorbeer, der Ahorn*.

3. All nouns ending in *ei, heit, feit, schaft, ung*, and *in* : *die Brauerei, die Weisheit, die Kleinigkeit, die Freundschaft, die Bedingung, die Freundin*.
4. All nouns in *e* derived from adjectives and the roots of verbs, as *kalt, die Kälte; lieben, die Liebe*.

### 74. Neuter are :

1. The names of cities, countries, and islands : *Berlin, Deutschland, Frankreich, Sizilien*.

EXCEPTIONS : *die Schweiz, die Türkei, die Pfalz*, and a few others.

2. The names of minerals, except *der Stahl*. Examples : *das Gold, das Eisen, das Silber*.
3. All parts of speech other than nouns, used substantively and not referring to persons : *das Gehen, das Für und Wider, das Ach und Weh, but der Alte, die Gute*.
4. The letters of the alphabet : *das A, das N*.
5. All nouns in *tum* and *tel*, except *der Irrtum* and *der Reichtum*. Examples : *das Fürstentum, das Drittel*.

6. All nouns in *chen* and *lein*. These endings are diminutive suffixes and usually cause mutation, as *die Frau, das Fräulein; die Magd, das Mädchen*.



## THE ADJECTIVE

**75. Adjectives are of two kinds :**

- |             |   |  |
|-------------|---|--|
| 1. Limiting | { | (a) The definite article (25).   |
|             |   | (b) The demonstrative and interrogative adjectives<br>(91, 97).                          |
|             |   | (c) The indefinite article and the possessive and<br>indefinite adjectives (30, 89, 90). |
2. Qualifying, as *gut*, *alt*.

**76.** Most adjectives in German are declined, but qualifying adjectives used in the predicate or appositively are declined only when accompanied by an article.

**77.** There are two adjective declensions, the strong and the weak. An adjective is declined strong when no determining word precedes it, and weak if it is preceded by a determining word. See note, and 78-80.

NOTE: When *einig*-, *mehr*er-, *wenig*, *viel*, and *solch* precede the qualifying adjective it is weak in the singular and strong (or sometimes weak) in the plural (90).

**78. The determining words are :**

1. *der*, *dieser*, *jener*, *jeder*, *all*, *einig*-, *mehr*er- (90, note 5 ; 91).

NOTE. The masculine of *mehr*er- is not used in the singular.

2. *ein*, *fein*, *mein*, *dein*, *sein*, *unser*, *euer*, *ihr*, *Ihr* (32).

3. *manch*(er), *solch*(er), *viel*(er), *welch*(er) (80 ; 90, note 1 ; and 96).

**79.** The words *ein*, *fein*, *mein*, etc. (78, 2) have no ending in the nominative singular masculine and neuter and in the accusative singular neuter. The adjective following them, therefore, takes the strong endings (masculine *er* and neuter *es*) in these three cases. Thus we have what is sometimes called the mixed declension of adjectives.

**80.** The words given under 78, 3, sometimes omit their inflectional endings, and the adjective following them then has strong endings, as *manch guter Mann*, *viel gutes Brot*.



## 81. Table of endings of the adjective declensions.

STRONG				M.	WEAK	N.
N	er	e	eſ	e(er)	e	e(eſ)
G	en	er	en	en	en	en
D	em	er	em	en	en	en
A	en	e	eſ	en	e	e(eſ)
N	e	e	e	en	en	en
G	er	er	er	en	en	en
D	en	en	en	en	en	en
A	e	e	e	en	en	en

82. The strong endings are like those of the definite article, except that the genitive singular masculine and neuter of *qualifying* adjectives is always weak, that is, ends in *en*. Present usage does not admit the old genitive ending *eſ*, but it is still retained in a few fixed expressions, as *reineſ Herzens*, *guteſ Muts*. *Limiting* adjectives (75), however, end in *eſ* in the genitive singular masculine and neuter.

1. Notice the vowels in *die*, *daſ*, and *e*, *eſ*.

83. Two or more qualifying adjectives used with a noun follow the same declension: nom. *guter alter Mann*, gen. *guten alten Mannes*; nom. *der gute alte Mann*, gen. *deſ guten alten Mannes*.

## 84. The strong declension (adjective + noun).

## SINGULAR

guter Mann	gute Frau	guteſ Kind
guten Mannes	guter Frau	guten Kindes
gutem Manne	guter Frau	gutem Kinde
guten Mann	gute Frau	guteſ Kind

## PLURAL

gute Männer	gute Frauen	gute Kinder
guter Männer	guter Frauen	guter Kinder
guten Männern	guten Frauen	guten Kindern
gute Männer	gute Frauen	gute Kinder

## 85. The weak declension (determining word + adjective + noun).

## SINGULAR

der gute Mann	die gute Frau	das gute Kind
des guten Mannes	der guten Frau	des guten Kindes
dem guten Manne	der guten Frau	dem guten Kinde
den guten Mann	die gute Frau	das gute Kind

## PLURAL

die guten Männer	die guten Frauen	die guten Kinder
der guten Männer	der guten Frauen	der guten Kinder
den guten Männern	den guten Frauen	den guten Kindern
die guten Männer	die guten Frauen	die guten Kinder

## SINGULAR

kein guter Mann (79)	keine gute Frau	kein gutes Kind
keines guten Mannes	keiner guten Frau	keines guten Kindes
keinem guten Manne	keiner guten Frau	keinem guten Kinde
keinen guten Mann	keine gute Frau	kein gutes Kind

## PLURAL

keine guten Männer	keine guten Frauen	keine guten Kinder
keiner guten Männer	keiner guten Frauen	keiner guten Kinder
keinen guten Männern	keinen guten Frauen	keinen guten Kindern
keine guten Männer	keine guten Frauen	keine guten Kinder

## 86. Adjectives used as nouns retain the adjective declension.

## SINGULAR

Guter	Gute	der Gute	das Gute	kein Guter	einiges Gute
Guten	Guter	des Guten	des Guten	keines Guten	einiges Guten
Gutem	Guter	dem Guten	dem Guten	keinem Guten	einigem Guten
Guten	Gute	den Guten	das Gute	keinen Guten	einiges Gute

## PLURAL

Gute	die Guten	keine Guten	einige Guten
Guter	der Guten	keiner Guten	einiger Guten
Guten	den Guten	keinen Guten	einigen Guten
Gute	die Guten	keine Guten	einige Guten

NOTE. Einiges Gute in the singular means *some good* (an abstract noun); in the plural, *some good things* or *some good people*.

**87.** Participles used as adjectives or nouns are declined like adjectives.

## SINGULAR

gelehrter Mann	der Gelehrte	kein Gelehrter
gelehrten Mannes	des Gelehrten	keines Gelehrten
gelehrtem Manne	dem Gelehrten	keinem Gelehrten
gelehrten Mann	den Gelehrten	keinen Gelehrten

## PLURAL

gelehrte Männer	die Gelehrten	keine Gelehrten
gelehrter Männer	der Gelehrten	keiner Gelehrten
gelehrten Männern	den Gelehrten	keinen Gelehrten
gelehrte Männer	die Gelehrten	keine Gelehrten

**88.** An adjective may be formed from the name of a city by adding *er*. It is indeclinable and written with a capital (**23, 7**): nom. der Kölner Dom, gen. des Kölner Doms, dat. dem Kölner Dom, acc. den Kölner Dom.

**89.** The possessive adjectives are *mein, dein, sein, ihr, sein, unser, euer, ihr, and Ihr*. They are possessive adjectives when used before a noun, as *mein Hut, seine Feder, unser Buch*. For their declension see **30**; for their use as possessive pronouns see **136-140**.

**90.** The indefinite numeral adjectives may be grouped as follows:

1. Those containing the idea of number.

(a) Uninflected: *allerhand, allerlei, all kinds of; ein paar, a few*.

(b) Inflected: *ander-, other; beide-, both; manch, many a; mehrer-, several; jeder, each* (never weak, but mixed (**79**) if preceded by the indefinite article).

(c) The indefinite article: *ein, a, an* (**30**).

2. Those expressing quantity.

(a) Uninflected: *ein wenig, a little; etwas, some; bißchen, little (bit)*.

(b) Inflected: *ganz, all, whole; halb, half*.

3. Those expressing quantity before a noun in the singular, and number before a noun in the plural.

(a) Uninflected : *genug, enough ; mehr, more ; lauter, eitel, nothing but.*

(b) Inflected (strong) : *all, all ; welch, some.*

(c) Inflected : *einig-, some, a few, harmonious ; gesamt, all, entire ; sämtlich, all, entire ; übrig, the rest ; viel, much, pl. many ; wenig, little, pl. few.*

(d) The negative article : *kein, not a, no (adj.).*

NOTE 1. When *manch* precedes the indefinite article it is not declined. It is also sometimes not declined when it precedes another adjective. Examples : *manch ein Mann, manch eines Mannes ; manch guter Mann, manch guten Mannes.*

NOTE 2. The form *mehrer-* is a double comparative, being composed of the comparative *mehr* and the comparative suffix *er*.

NOTE 3. An article, or a demonstrative or a possessive adjective, preceding *bißchen*, is in the neuter gender regardless of the gender of the noun which follows *bißchen*.

NOTE 4. *Ganz* and *halb* are not declined when used alone before neuter names of places, as *nom. ganz Deutschland, gen. ganz Deutschlands*, but *nom. das ganze Deutschland, gen. des ganzen Deutschlands*.

NOTE 5. *Al* before the definite article or a possessive adjective generally remains undeclined in the singular and sometimes also in the plural : *all das Wasser, all or alle meine Äpfel.*

**91. The demonstrative adjectives** are *dieser, jener, der* (92), *derselbe, derjenige* (92), *der nämliche* (85), and *solch* (96). When they do not limit a noun they are demonstrative pronouns (152). The declension of *dieser* and *derselbe* is as follows :

SINGULAR			PLURAL	SINGULAR			PLURAL
<i>dieser</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>dieses</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>derselbe</i>	<i>dieselbe</i>	<i>dasſelbe</i>	<i>dieselben</i>
<i>dieses</i>	<i>dieser</i>	<i>dieses</i>	<i>dieser</i>	<i>deſſelben</i>	<i>derſelben</i>	<i>deſſelben</i>	<i>derſelben</i>
<i>dieſem</i>	<i>dieser</i>	<i>dieſem</i>	<i>dieſen</i>	<i>demſelben</i>	<i>derſelben</i>	<i>demſelben</i>	<i>denſelben</i>
<i>dieſen</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>dieses</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>denſelben</i>	<i>dieselbe</i>	<i>dasſelbe</i>	<i>dieselben</i>

NOTE. Limiting adjectives do not take *en* in the genitive singular masculine and neuter (75, 82).

92. *Der* as a demonstrative adjective is declined like the definite article. *Derjenige* is declined like *derselbe*.

93. The forms *derselben* (sing.) and *derselben* (pl., but used also of the sing.) are indeclinable.

94. *Dieses*, neuter nominative and accusative singular, often drops its ending *es* and becomes *dies*.

95. *Dieser* and *jener* call attention to nearness and remoteness, while *der* merely emphasizes. To indicate its stress *der* is often printed with spaced type.

*Dieser Mann ist reich, jener ist arm.*  
*This man is rich, that one is poor.*

*Der Mann ist reich.*  
*That man is rich.*

*In der Hinsicht haben Sie recht.*  
*In that respect you are right.*

96. *Solch* is never declined when it precedes the indefinite article, and is often not declined before another adjective. Examples: nom. *solch ein Mann*, gen. *solch eines Mannes*; nom. *solch gutes Brot*, gen. *solch guten Brotes*.

97. The interrogative adjectives are *welcher*, *which*, *what*, and *was für ein*, *what kind of*. They are declined as follows:

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>welcher Mann</i>	<i>welche Männer</i>
<i>welches Mannes</i>	<i>welcher Männer</i>
<i>welchem Manne</i>	<i>welchen Männern</i>
<i>welchen Mann</i>	<i>welche Männer</i>
<i>was für ein Mann</i>	<i>was für Männer</i>
<i>was für eines Mannes</i>	<i>was für Männer</i>
<i>was für einem Manne</i>	<i>was für Männern</i>
<i>was für einen Mann</i>	<i>was für Männer</i>

NOTE. *Welcher* as an interrogative adjective is declined like *dieser*.



**98. Comparison of adjectives.** Adjectives are compared in German by adding to the positive *er* to form the comparative and *st* to form the superlative. If the positive ends in a dental (*d, t*) or a sibilant (*ſ, ß, ſch, z*), the superlative adds *est*. Participles in *end* or *et* add *st*. Adjectives in *el, en, er*, suppress an *e* if another syllable is added which begins with *e*, as *edel, edler, der edle, den edlen* or *den edeln Mann*. Examples :

<i>deep</i>	<i>tief</i>	<i>tiefer</i>	<i>tiefst</i>	<i>am tiefsten</i>
<i>diligent</i>	<i>fleißig</i>	<i>fleißiger</i>	<i>fleißigst</i>	<i>am fleißigsten</i>
<i>wild</i>	<i>wild</i>	<i>wilder</i>	<i>wildeſt</i>	<i>am wildeſten</i>
<i>old</i>	<i>alt</i>	<i>älter</i>	<i>älteſt</i>	<i>am älteſten</i>
<i>sweet</i>	<i>ſüß</i>	<i>ſüßer</i>	<i>ſüßeſt</i>	<i>am ſüßeſten</i>
<i>charming</i>	<i>reizend</i>	<i>reizender</i>	<i>reizendeſt</i>	<i>am reizendeſten</i>
<i>cultured</i>	<i>gebildet</i>	<i>gebildeter</i>	<i>gebildeteſt</i>	<i>am gebildeteſten</i>

**99.** A number of adjectives are irregular in comparison.

<i>good</i>	<i>gut</i>	<i>besser</i>	<i>beſt</i>	<i>am beſten</i>
<i>much</i>	<i>viel</i>	<i>mehr</i>	<i>meiſt</i>	<i>am meiſten</i>
<i>little</i>	<i>wenig</i>	<i>weniger</i>	<i>wenigſt</i>	<i>am wenigſten</i>
		<i>minder</i>	<i>mindeſt</i>	<i>am mindeſten</i>
<i>large</i>	<i>groß</i>	<i>größter</i>	<i>größt</i>	<i>am größten</i>
<i>near</i>	<i>nah</i>	<i>näher</i>	<i>nächſt</i>	<i>am nächſten</i>
<i>high</i>	<i>hoch</i>	<i>höher</i>	<i>höchſt</i>	<i>am höchſten</i>

NOTE. *Nah* adds *c* in the superlative. *Hoch* drops *c* when *e* follows, as *höher, der hohe Baum, ein hoher Baum*.

**100.** A number of adjectives, used only in the comparative and superlative, are derived from adverbs.

ADVERB	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	
<i>außen</i>	<i>der die daſ äußere</i>	<i>der die daſ äußerſte</i>	<i>am äußerſten</i>
<i>erst</i>	<i>der die daſ erſtere</i>	<i>der die daſ erſte</i>	<i>am erſten</i>
<i>hinten</i>	<i>der die daſ hintere</i>	<i>der die daſ hinterſte</i>	<i>am hinterſten</i>
<i>innen</i>	<i>der die daſ innere</i>	<i>der die daſ innerſte</i>	<i>am innerſten</i>
<i>lezt</i>	<i>der die daſ lezttere</i>	<i>der die daſ lezte</i>	<i>am lezten</i>



**101.** The comparison of equality is expressed by *ſo . . . alſ,* *ſo . . . wie; ebenſo . . . alſ, ebenſo . . . wie.*

*Sie iſt ſo (ebenſo) reich alſ (wie) er.*

*She is as rich as he is.*

*Sie iſt ebenſo hübſch alſ (wie) ihre Schweſter.*

*She is juſt as pretty as her ſiſter.*

**102.** *Mehr* and *weniger* are uſed in comparing two qualities of the ſame object.

*Er iſt mehr fleißig alſ begabt.*

*He is more induſtrious than talented.*

*Er iſt weniger begabt alſ fleißig.*

*He is leſs talented than induſtrious.*

**103.** The English *than* is expreſſed in German by *alſ,* and the . . . the by *je . . . je* or *je . . . deſto.*

*Carl is larger than his brother.*

*Karl iſt größer alſ ſein Bruder.*

*The ſooner the better.*

*Je eher je (deſto) beſſer.*

**104.** The ſuperlative of adjectives may be claſſified as follows: the relative, as *der, die, daſ* tieſſte; the *am* form (uſed only in the predicate), as *am* tieſſten; and the absolute, as *liebſt,* or *höchſt* intereſſant.

**105.** The relative ſuperlative of an adjective expreſſes the high-eſt degree with reference to two or more perſons or things.

*Fritz iſt der fleißigſte Knabe in der Schule, Fred is the moſt ſtudioſ boy in ſchool.*

*Karl hat einen groſſen Apfel, aber Fritz hat den größten, Carl has a large apple, but Fred has the largeſt one.*

*Fritz iſt der fleißigſte von allen, Fred is the moſt ſtudioſ of all.*

*Unſer Hauſ iſt daſ neuſte in dieſer Straße, our houſe is the neweſt in this ſtreet.*

NOTE. In the third and fourth ſentences *der fleißigſte* and *daſ neuſte* are predicate ſuperlatives (106).

**106.** The superlative degree of a predicate adjective is expressed :

1. By the relative superlative.

Karl ist groß.

*Carl is tall.*

Karl ist der größte von den drei Knaben.

*Carl is the tallest of the three boys.*

NOTE. See also **105**, third and fourth sentences.

NOTE. A predicate adjective is one that is used as complement to a copulative verb.

2. By the *am* form, which is a phrase in the dative case, and is used :

(a) When a person or thing is compared with itself at different times or places or under different circumstances.

(b) When objects are compared which do not belong to the same class.

Hier ist der See tief, *here the lake is deep.*

Hier ist der See am tiefsten, *here the lake is deepest.*

Er fühlt sich schwach, *he feels weak.*

Er fühlt sich heute am schwächsten, *he feels weakest to-day.*

Die Pflaume ist groß, die Birne noch größer, aber der Apfel ist am größten, *the plum is large, the pear larger, but the apple is the largest* ; but notice

Der Apfel ist groß, dieser noch größer, aber jener ist der größte, *that apple is large, this one is larger, but that one is the largest.*

**107.** The absolute superlative is used to express a very high, or the highest, degree without making a comparison, as *liebster Vater ! dearest father* ; *beste Ware zu billigsten Preisen ! best goods at the lowest prices*. It may be expressed by the superlative alone or by the superlative strengthened by *aller*, as *allerliebsteß Kind, dearest child*, but more frequently it is expressed by using in connection with the positive form of the adjective a word which has the general meaning of *very*, as *sehr, höchst, äußerst, riesig* ; for example, *höchst interessant, very interesting* ; *äußerst angenehm, extremely agreeable*.

**108. Declension.** Comparatives and superlatives follow the regular adjective declension.

## SINGULAR

älter <sup>r</sup> Mann	der ältere Mann	mein ältestes Kind
älter <sup>e</sup> n Mannes	des älteren Mannes	meines ältesten Kindes
älter <sup>e</sup> m Manne	dem älteren Manne	meinem ältesten Kinde
älter <sup>e</sup> n Mann	den älteren Mann	mein ältestes Kind

## PLURAL

ältere Männer	die älteren Männer	meine ältesten Kinder
älter <sup>e</sup> r Männer	der älteren Männer	meiner ältesten Kinder
älter <sup>e</sup> n Männern	den älteren Männern	meinen ältesten Kindern
ältere Männer	die älteren Männer	meine ältesten Kinder

**109. Vowel mutation.** A few very common monosyllabic adjectives mutate the root vowel in the comparative and superlative.

alt	grob	hoch	flug	lang	schwarz	sometimes also bang,
arg	groß	jung	krank	nah	stark	dumm, rot, and a
arm	hart	kalt	kurz	scharf	warm	few others

## THE ADVERB

**110. Comparision of adverbs.** Adverbs are compared as follows :

<i>beautifully</i>	schön	schöner	am schönsten	aufs schönste
<i>easily</i>	leicht	leichter	am leichtesten	aufs leichteste
<i>near</i>	nah	näher	am nächsten	aufs nächste
<i>often</i>	oft	öfter	am öftesten	aufs öfteste

**111.** Adverbs form their comparative like adjectives. The superlative is generally expressed by a dative or an accusative phrase which may be called respectively the relative and the absolute superlative of adverbs (105, 107). The relative superlative of an adverb, however, must not be confused with the *am* form of the adjective (106, 2). Decide in each case whether the corresponding positive form is an adjective or an adverb. The adverbial superlative without a preposition occurs in only a few cases (116).

**112.** The relative superlative of an adverb expresses the relatively highest degree attained by a person or thing when compared with another person or thing, or with itself at different times or places or under different circumstances.

Karl schreibt am schönsten von all den Knaben.

*Of all the boys Carl writes the most beautifully.*

Louise singt immer schön, aber heute sang sie am schönsten.

*Louise always sings beautifully, but to-day she sang more beautifully than ever.*

**113.** The absolute superlative of an adverb expresses a very high degree without making a comparison.

Er empfing mich aufs freundlichste.

*He received me most cordially.*

Der Mensch ist aufs nächste mit den Tieren verwandt. (Goethe.)

*Man is very closely related to the animals.*

**114.** A number of adverbs are irregular in comparison.

gut	besser	am besten	bald	eher	am ehesten
wohl	besser	am besten	wenig	weniger	am wenigsten
	wohler	am wohlsten		minder	am mindesten
gern	lieber	am liebsten	viel	mehr	am meisten

**115.** Notice the meaning of viel, sehr, gern, lieber, and am liebsten in the following sentences:

Er spricht viel, *he talks much.*

Er liebt sie sehr, *he loves her very much.*

Er trinkt gern Milch, *he likes milk.*

Er trinkt lieber Tee als Kaffee, *he prefers tea to coffee.*

Er trinkt am liebsten Milch, *he likes milk best of all.*

**116.** Several absolute superlatives are formed irregularly, as äußerst, baldigst, ergebenst, freundlichst, gefälligst, gütigst, herzlichst, höchst, jüngst, längst, meist, mindest, möglichst, bestens, erstens, drittens, frühestens, höchstens, meistens, mindestens, wenigstens, nächstens.



## NUMERALS

**117. Cardinals.** The cardinals are :

1 einſ, 2 zwei, 3 drei, 4 vier, 5 fünf, 6 ſechſ, 7 ſieben, 8 acht, 9 neun, 10 zehn, 11 elf, 12 zwölf, 13 dreizehn, 14 vierzehn, 15 fünfzehn, 16 ſechzehn, 17 ſiebzehn, 18 achtzehn, 19 neunzehn, 20 zwanzig, 21 einundzwanzig, 22 zweiundzwanzig, 30 dreißig, 40 vierzig, 50 fünfzig, 60 ſechzig, 70 ſiebzig, 80 achtzig, 90 neunzig, 100 hundert, 1000 tauſend, 1,000,000 eine Million.

**118.** The cardinals except *ein* are not declined. *Zwei* and *drei* ſometimes form a genitive *zweier*, *dreier*, and a dative *zweien*, *dreien*.

**119.** *Ein* when uſed with a noun is either a numeral adjective or the indefinite article. As a numeral adjective it is ſometimes printed with ſpaced letters or with a capital. It is declined like the indefinite article, or when preceded by the definite article it is declined like a weak adjective.

NOTE. For the uſe of *ein* as an indefinite pronoun ſee **162**.

**120. Ordinals.** The ordinals from one to twenty are formed by adding *t* to the cardinals and from twenty upwards by adding *ſt*, as *der vierte*, *der vierzehnte*, *der zwanzigſte*, *der dreißigſte*, *der ſiebzigſte*, *der hundertſte*.

EXCEPTIONS. *Erſt*, *dritt*, *ſechſt*, *ſiebt* (beſide *ſiebent*), and *acht*.

**121.** The ordinals are declined like adjectives.

**122.** Words derived from numerals.

1. Nouns. They are formed by adding *tel* (derived from *Teil*) to the ordinals, as *ein Drittel*, *daß Drittel*.

2. Adjectives. Theſe are formed from the cardinals by adding *ſach*, *fältig*, *erlei*, and *malig*, as *einfach*, *vierfältig*, *dreierlei*, *einmalig*.

3. Adverbs. Ordinal adverbs are formed by adding *mal* to the cardinals and *enſ* to the ordinals, as *einmal*, *erſtenſ*; *zweimal*, *zweitenſ*.

## PRONOUNS

## 123. Personal pronouns.

	SINGULAR					PLURAL			
	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>			<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	
	<i>Person</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>Person</i>			<i>Person</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>Person</i>	
			M.	F.	N.				M. F. N.
NOM.	ich	du	er	sie	es	wir	ihr	sie	Sie( <i>you</i> )
GEN.	meiner	deiner	seiner	ihrer	seiner	unser	euer	ihrer	Ihrer
DAT.	mir	dir	ihm	ihr	ihm	uns	euch	ihnen	Ihnen
ACC.	mich	dich	ihn	sie	es	uns	euch	sie	Sie

124. In poetry the genitives *meiner*, *deiner*, *seiner* are frequently replaced by the older forms *mein*, *dein*, *sein*.

125. A personal pronoun referring to a preceding noun agrees with it in gender and number.

Wo ist mein Hut? Haben Sie ihn gesehen?

*Where is my hat? Have you seen it?*

126. Personal pronouns referring to neuter nouns which denote persons, as *das Fräulein*, *das Mädchen*, *das Weib*, generally follow the natural gender.

Wie heißt das Mädchen? Sie (or Es) heißt Marie.

*What is the girl's name? Her name is Marie.*

127. The genitive singular of *es* was formerly *es*, and this form still occurs in certain phrases, as:

Er ist es wert.

*He is worthy of it.*

Ich bin es müde.

*I am tired of it.*

128. When things are referred to, the dative and the accusative of the personal pronouns after a preposition are represented by the adverb *da* (*dar* before vowels). *Da* (*dar*) is prefixed to the preposition, and the resulting compound is an adverb.



Er mußte nichts davon.

*He knew nothing of it or of them.*

Ich bin dafür.

*I am in favor of it or of them.*

Hier ist ein Tisch. Legen Sie Ihr Buch darauf.

*Here is a table. Lay your book upon it.*

**129.** The genitive forms are compounded with *wegen*, *willen*, and *halben*, and the *r* of the pronoun changes to *t*, as *meinetwegen* from *meiner* + *wegen*; likewise *meinetwillen*, *eurethalben*, etc.

**130.** For the sake of emphasis the personal pronouns of the third person are often replaced by the demonstrative *der*, *die*, *daß* (152).

Den Bäcker kenne ich sehr gut, aber der heißt Schmidt und nicht Werner.  
*The baker I know quite well, but his name is Schmidt and not Werner.*

**131.** The pronouns of address — *du*, *ihr*, and *Sie*.

1. *Sie* is used where no great intimacy exists. It is plural in form and takes its verb in the third person plural, but is used in addressing one person or more than one. It is always written with a capital letter.

Sie sind fleißig.

*You are industrious.*

Ich habe Sie nicht gesehen.

*I did n't see you.*

Er wird Ihnen gleich helfen.

*He will help you immediately.*

2. The singular *du* and the plural *ihr* are used in speaking to near relatives, intimate friends, children, animals, and inanimate objects. *Du* is also used in addressing God.

Mein Sohn, du bist sehr fleißig, *my son, you are very industrious.*

Ich habe dich nicht gesehen, *I did not see you.*

Kinder, ihr müßt jetzt nach Hause gehen, *children, you must go home now.*

Unser Vater, der du bist in dem Himmel, *our Father which art in heaven.*

**132. Reflexive pronouns.** There is but one distinctively reflexive form, which is *sich*, *self*, and it occurs only in the third person. The other forms are supplied by the personal pronouns. The declension is as follows :

NOM.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GEN.	meiner	deiner	seiner	ihrer	unser	euer	ihrer	Ihrer
DAT.	mir	dir	sich	sich	uns	euch	sich	sich
ACC.	mich	dich	sich	sich	uns	euch	sich	sich

NOTE 1. Reflexive pronouns have no nominative (254).

NOTE 2. Illustrative sentences :

*Ich schone meiner, I spare myself.*  
*Ich schmeichle mir, I flatter myself.*  
*Ich freue mich, I am glad.*  
*Er freut sich, he is glad.*  
*Freuen Sie sich? Are you glad?*

**133.** The indeclinable forms *selbst* and *selber*, *self*, are intensive pronouns.

*Wir selbst (or selber) sind hier.*

*We ourselves are here.*

*Der Präsident selbst (or selber) konnte nicht kommen.*

*The president himself could not come.*

**134.** To avoid ambiguity in the plural, the reciprocal pronoun *einander* is sometimes used instead of the reflexive. *Wir lieben uns* may mean *we love each other* or *we love ourselves*; whereas *wir lieben einander* can mean only *we love each other*.

**135.** The dative of the reflexive pronoun, in connection with the definite article, is often used in German for the English possessive adjective when the sense is clear, especially when referring to parts of the body.

*Ich habe mir den Arm gebrochen.*

*I broke my arm.*

*Er hat sich in den Finger geschnitten.*

*He cut his finger.*

**136. Possessive pronouns.** The masculine nominative of the possessive pronouns (except *unf(e)rer, eu(e)rer*) is like the genitive of the corresponding personal pronouns (123). The personal pronouns with their corresponding possessives in all genders are as follows:

SINGULAR				PLURAL			
M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.	
ich	meiner	meine	meines	wir	unf(e)rer	unf(e)re	unf(e)reß
du	deiner	deine	deines	ihr	eu(e)rer	eu(e)re	eu(e)reß
er	seiner	seine	seines	sie	ihrer	ihre	ihreß
sie	ihrer	ihre	ihreß	Sie	Ihrer	Ihre	Ihreß
eß	seiner	seine	seines				

**137.** The possessive pronouns may be preceded by the definite article, and *meiner, meine, meines* then become *der meine, die meine, daß meine*. There is also a form in *ig* which is never used without the definite article: *der meinige, die meinige, daß meinige*. Notice the possessive *pronouns* in the following sentences: *Wo ist Ihr (89) Hut? meiner (der meine, der meinige) ist hier, where is your hat? mine is here; Geben Sie mir Ihren (89) Ball bitte, ich habe meinen (den meinen, den meinigen) verloren, give me your ball, please, I have lost mine.* Without the definite article the possessive pronouns are declined like *limiting* adjectives (82); with the definite article they are declined like *qualifying* adjectives.

SINGULAR			SINGULAR		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
meiner	meine	meines	der meine	die meine	daß meine
meines	meiner	meines	des meinen	der meinen	des meinen
meinem	meiner	meinem	dem meinen	der meinen	dem meinen
meinen	meine	meines	den meinen	die meine	den meinen
PLURAL			PLURAL		
M. F. N.			M. F. N.		
meine			die meinen		
meiner			der meinen		
meinen			den meinen		
meine			die meinen		

**138.** In the predicate the possessive pronoun expresses either *mere ownership* or *identity of ownership*. In the first case the pronoun is uninflected and emphasizes the idea of possession, whereas in the second it is inflected and emphasizes the idea of identity. Notice the following examples :

1. Of ownership.

Der Hut }  
Die Feder } ist mein, { *the hat*  
              } { *the pen*  
Das Buch } { *the book* } is mine.

Was mein ist, ist auch dein, *what is mine is also thine.*

Das ist alles mein, *that is all mine.*

Denn dein ist die Kraft, *for thine is the power.*

Was euer ist, soll euer bleiben, *what is yours shall remain yours.*

NOTE. The forms *ihr, her, ihr, their*, and *Ihr, your*, are always inflected when used in the predicate.

Das Buch ist ihres (das ihre, das ihrige). .

*The book is hers or theirs.*

Das Buch ist Ihres (das Ihre, das Ihrige).

*The book is yours.*

2. Of identity.

Dein Wille ist auch der meine (der meinige, meiner).

*Your will is also mine.*

Sein Loß wurde auch das unsere (das unsrige, unseres).

*His fate became ours too.*

**139.** The personal pronouns *er, sie, and es*, used as subject, are followed in the predicate by the *uninflected* possessive, and the indefinite pronoun *es* (157) by the *inflected* possessive.

Wem (141) gehört dieser Hut? Er ist mein.

Wem gehört diese Feder? Sie ist mein.

Wem gehört dieses Buch? Es ist mein.

To whom does { *this hat*  
                  } { *this pen*  
                  } { *this book* } belong? It is mine.

Wem gehört dieser Hut? Es ist meiner (der meine, der meinige).  
 Wem gehört diese Feder? Es ist meine (die meine, die meinige).  
 Wem gehört dieses Buch? Es ist meines (das meine, das meinige).

*To whom does*  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{this hat} \\ \text{this pen} \\ \text{this book} \end{array} \right\}$  *belong? It is mine.*

140. The possessive pronouns with the definite article are often used as nouns, the plural referring to one's relatives or party associates, the neuter singular to one's property or duty.

Ich liebe die Meinen, *I love my people.*

Die verbündeten Feldherren sahen wie die Ihrigen fürs Vaterland kämpften, *the allied generals saw how their soldiers were fighting for their country.*

Er verlor das Seine, *he lost his property.*

Er hat das Seinige getan, *he has done his duty.*

141. Interrogative pronouns. The interrogative pronouns are *wer, who*; *was, what*; *welcher (97), which one*; and *was für einer, what kind*. They are declined as follows:

SINGULAR					PLURAL	MASCULINE
wer	was	welcher	welche	welches	welche	was für einer
wessen	wessen	welches	welcher	welches	welcher	was für eines
wem	—	welchem	welcher	welchem	welchen	was für einem
wen	was	welchen	welche	welches	welche	was für einen

142. *Wer* is both masculine and feminine, singular and plural, and refers to persons. *Was* is neuter and refers to things. *Wer* and *was* can never be used as interrogative adjectives.

*Wer war es? Who was it?*

*Welcher war das? Which one was that?*

*Was wollen Sie? What do you wish?*

Ich habe einen schwarzen Hut. Was für einen haben Sie? *I have a black hat. What kind have you?*

Hier sind zwei Rosen. Welche wollen Sie? *Here are two roses. Which one do you wish?*



**143. The dative of *was*** is often supplied by the adverb *wo* (*wor* before vowels) plus a preposition, as *woraus*, *wobei*, *womit*, *wovon*, *wozu*, *wonach*. The accusative admits of the same substitution, as *wodurch*, *wofür*, *wogegen*. The tendency at present is to use *was* in all cases, as *wegen was*, *mit was*, *um was*, etc.

NOTE. For the use of:

1. *Wer*, *was*, and *welcher* as relative pronouns see 145-148.
2. *Wer* and *welch* as indefinite pronouns see 163.
3. *Welcher* and *was für ein* as introductory adjectives see 97.

**144. Relative pronouns.** The relative pronouns are *der*, *die*, *das*; *welcher*, *welche*, *welches*; and sometimes *wer* and *was*. The former are definite relatives and the latter indefinite.

SINGULAR			PLURAL	SINGULAR			PLURAL
<i>der</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>das</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>welcher</i>	<i>welche</i>	<i>welches</i>	<i>welche</i>
<i>dessen</i>	<i>deren</i>	<i>dessen</i>	<i>deren</i>	<i>dessen</i>	<i>deren</i>	<i>dessen</i>	<i>deren</i>
<i>dem</i>	<i>der</i>	<i>dem</i>	<i>denen</i>	<i>welchem</i>	<i>welcher</i>	<i>welchem</i>	<i>welchen</i>
<i>den</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>das</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>welchen</i>	<i>welche</i>	<i>welches</i>	<i>welche</i>

**145. *Welcher* as a relative pronoun** uses the genitive of *der*. Its own genitive, singular *welches*, *welcher*, *welches*, plural *welcher*, occurs very rarely and never stands before the noun upon which it depends.

*Die Stadt, deren Mauer (never welcher Mauer) noch steht, heißt Rothenburg.*

*The city whose walls are still standing is called Rothenburg.*

*Die Mauer, innerhalb deren (or welcher) die Altstadt liegt, wurde vor Jahrhunderten erbaut.*

*The wall which surrounds the old part of the city was built centuries ago.*

**146. When the relative pronoun refers to things** its dative and accusative after a preposition are often replaced by the adverb *wo* (*wor*) plus a preposition.

*Das Buch, wovon (von dem, von welchem) ich spreche, ist sehr alt.*

*The book of which I am speaking is very old.*

*Das ist der Punkt worum (um den, um welchen) es sich handelt.*

*That is the point in question.*



**147. Wer** as a relative pronoun means *he who, whoever*. It always includes its antecedent, which, however, is sometimes emphasized by the demonstrative pronoun **der**.

Wer nicht hören will, muß fühlen.

*He who will not hear must feel.*

Wer schläft, der sündigt nicht.

*He who sleeps sins not.*

Der Mann, den ich sah, war deutsch.

*The man whom I saw is a German.*

**148. Was** as a relative pronoun means *that which, whatever*. It is an indefinite neuter relative, and is used more extensively than **wer**. **Was** may include its antecedent, or its antecedent may be a neuter personal, demonstrative, or indefinite pronoun, — as **es**, **daß**, **alles**, **etwas**, **nichts**, — a neuter noun of indefinite meaning (especially a superlative used as a noun), or a whole clause.

Was sich liebt, neckt sich.

*Lovers tease each other.*

Was mich auf dieser Welt betrübt, das währet kurze Zeit,  
Was aber meine Seele liebt, das bleibt in Ewigkeit.

*The trials of this world are of short duration,*

*But that which satisfies my soul is eternal.*

Er bat mich zu schreiben, was ich auch tat.

*He asked me to write, which I did.*

NOTE 1. If the antecedent is in a different case from **wer** or **was**, it must be expressed by a demonstrative.

Wer lügt, dem glaubt man nicht.

*One does not believe him who lies.*

Was wahrhaft ist, dem denkst nach.

*Think on those things which are true.*

NOTE 2. The words **auch**, **immer**, **auch immer**, **nur**, **auch nur** are frequently used with **wer** and **was** as relatives and thus make their meaning more general.

Wer er auch sei.

*Whoever he may be.*

149. In a relative clause the inflected verb comes last.

Das Buch, das auf dem Tische liegt, ist eine Grammatik.

*The book which lies on the table is a grammar.*

Ich habe das Buch gefunden, das Sie verloren hatten.

*I found the book which you had lost.*

150. A personal pronoun of the first or second person, used as antecedent of the relative *der*, *die*, *das*, is often repeated after the relative. If it is not repeated, the verb is in the third person.

Wir, die wir die Gamsen jagen, wissen das, *we who hunt the chamois know that.*

Ich, der ich Ihr Freund bin, traue Ihnen, *I who am your friend trust you.*

Du, der du mein Freund bist, wirst mir helfen, *you who are my friend will help me.*

Verachtest du so deinen Kaiser, Tell, und mich, der hier an seiner Statt gebietet? *Do you thus despise your emperor, Tell, and me who rules here in his stead?*

151. In German a relative clause is always set off by commas. See sentences above.

152. **Demonstrative pronouns.** The demonstrative pronouns are *der*, *dieser*, *jener*, *derselbe*, *derjenige*, *solcher*, *solch einer*, *ein solcher*, and *so einer* (91).

SINGULAR				PLURAL			
SINGULAR				PLURAL			
der	die	das	die	solch einer	ein solcher	solche	
dessen	deren	dessen	deren, derer	solch eines	eines solchen	solcher	
dem	der	dem	denen	solch einem	einem solchen	solchen	
den	die	das	die	solch einen	einen solchen	solche	

NOTE. For the declension of *dieser*, *derselbe*, *derjenige*, and *solcher*, see 91.

153. The demonstrative pronoun *der* is declined like the relative *der*, except that it has two forms in the genitive plural, *deren* and *derer*. The form *derer* usually refers to persons.

Er gedachte derer, die in Not waren.

*He was mindful of those who were in distress.*

Sie erinnert sich gern ihrer Freundinnen, besonders derer aus ihrer Schulzeit.

*She enjoys recalling her friends, especially those of her school days.*

Sie erinnert sich gern ihrer Erlebnisse, besonders deren aus ihrer Schulzeit.

*She enjoys recalling her experiences, especially those of her school days.*

**154.** The genitive of the demonstrative pronoun refers to an *oblique case* in a sentence, while the possessive adjective refers to the *subject*.

Der Graf hat diesem Manne und dessen Sohne alles anvertraut.

*The count has intrusted everything to this man and to his (the man's) son.*

Der Graf hat diesem Manne und seinem Sohne alles anvertraut.

*The count has intrusted everything to this man and his (the count's) son.*

**155.** The neuter nominative and accusative form *dieses* often omits its ending *es* and becomes *dies*.

**156.** *Solch* may precede the indefinite article and is then not declined (see 96): nom. *solch einer*; gen. *solch eines*.

**157.** The demonstrative pronouns *das* and *dies*, the indefinite *eß*, and the interrogative *welches* are used with the verb *sein* and a predicate noun of any gender and number to express identity of the subject and predicate. The predicate noun governs the verb.

*Das* sind Bücher, *those are books.*

*Dies* ist eine Rose, *this is a rose.*

*Es* sind Äpfel, *they are apples.*

*Welches* sind die schönsten Blumen? *Which are the most beautiful flowers?*

NOTE. For the demonstrative *der*, *die*, *das* used for the personal pronouns see 130.

158. *The former* is expressed by *jener* and *the latter* by *dieser*.

Herr Schmidt und Herr Bruns sind Nachbarn; dieser ist reich, jener arm.

*Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Bruns are neighbors; the former (Mr. S.) is poor, the latter (Mr. B.) rich.*

159. The dative and the accusative of *dies* and *das* after a preposition are often replaced by *hier* or *da* plus a preposition (cf. 128).

Davon weiß ich nichts.

*Of that I know nothing.*

Dazu bin ich noch nicht bereit.

*I am not ready for that yet.*

Hierin stimmten sie nicht überein.

*In this they did not agree.*

160. The idea of nearness or remoteness is emphasized by using the adverbs *hier*, *da*, or *dort* in connection with the demonstratives.

Dieser Mann hier ist reicher als jener dort.

*This man here is richer than that one yonder.*

161. **Indefinite pronouns.** The indefinite pronouns are *man*, *one*; *jemand*, *somebody*; *niemand*, *nobody*; *jedermann*, *everybody*; *etwas*, *some, something*; and *nichts*, *nothing*. They are declined as follows:

man	jemand	jederman
eines	jemand's	jedermann's
einem	jemand(em)	jedermann
einen	jemand(en)	jedermann

NOTE. *Niemand* is declined like *jemand*. *Etwas*, sometimes contracted to *was*, and *nichts* are indeclinable. Notice also that the oblique cases of *man* are replaced by *ein*-.

162. The following indefinite adjectives are used also as indefinite pronouns. In the singular: *einer*, *irgend einer*; in both singular and plural: *jeder*, *jedweder*, *jedlicher*, and *keiner*; in the plural

only : alle, andere, beide, einige, etliche, manche, mehre, mehrere, viele, and wenige. Of these the following may be preceded :

1. By the definite article : der andere, die beiden, der eine, der jede, der jedwede, der jegliche.

2. By the indefinite article : ein anderer, ein jeder, ein jeglicher, ein mancher, and ein mehrerer.

NOTE. The words given in the preceding paragraph are declined like adjectives.

163. The interrogatives *wer* and *welch* may be used as indefinite pronouns. They are then frequently accompanied by *irgend* :

Er will uns *welche* geben.

*He wants to give us some.*

Ich habe kein Geld. Haben Sie *welches* (was) ?

*I have no money. Have you some ?*

Es muß mir *irgend* wer etwas leihen.

*Somebody must loan me some.*

## PREPOSITIONS

NOTE. Only those prepositions which are of frequent occurrence are given in the following lists.

164. Prepositions which govern the genitive are :

während, <i>during</i>	diesseit, <i>this side of</i>	um . . . willen, <i>for</i>
wegen, <i>on account of</i>	jenseit, <i>the other side of</i>	<i>the sake of</i>
statt, } <i>instead of</i>	innerhalb, <i>within</i>	
anstatt, }	außerhalb, <i>outside of</i>	
troß, <i>in spite of</i>	unterhalb, <i>below</i>	
	oberhalb, <i>above</i>	

NOTE 1. Wegen sometimes follows the word which it governs. For *meinetwegen* etc. see 129.

NOTE 2. Anstatt and statt govern also an infinitive, as *anstatt zu gehorchen*, *instead of obeying*.



**165. Prepositions which govern the dative are :**

auß, <i>out of</i>	nach, <i>towards, to, after,</i>	gegenüber, <i>opposite</i>
außer, <i>outside of,</i>	<i>according to</i>	nächst, <i>next to</i>
<i>except</i>	seit, <i>since, for</i>	nebst, <i>besides</i>
bei, <i>by, with, at the</i>	von, <i>of, from, by</i>	samt, <i>together with</i>
<i>house of</i>	zu, <i>to</i>	zuwider, <i>contrary to</i>
mit, <i>with</i>	entgegen, <i>against</i>	

**166** When *nach* means *according to*, it follows its noun : *Meiner Meinung nach irren Sie sich, according to my opinion you are mistaken.* Observe also the difference between *nach dem Hause, nach Hause,* and *zu Hause* : *Ich gehe nach dem Hause, I am going to the house ; Ich gehe nach Hause, I am going home ; Ich bin zu Hause, I am at home.* Also note the difference between *ich gehe nach ihm, I am going after him* (that is, to get him), and *ich gehe zu ihm, I am going to see him, I am going to his house.* The present tense of a verb accompanied by the dative after *seit* is used to express an action or a state which began in the past and still continues in the present : *Er ist schon seit einer Woche krank, he has been sick for a week ; Wir wohnen seit dem ersten Mai in unserem neuen Hause, we have been living in our new house since the first of May.*

**167. Prepositions which govern the accusative are :**

bis, <i>up to</i>	gegen, <i>against</i>	wider, <i>against</i>
durch, <i>through</i>	ohne, <i>without</i>	entlang, <i>along</i>
für, <i>for</i>	um, <i>about, around</i>	

NOTE. *Ohne* and *um* are followed also by an infinitive, as *ohne ihn zu sehen, without seeing him ; um kurz zu sein, to be brief.*

**168. Prepositions which govern both the dative and the accusative are :**

an, <i>at, to, by</i>	in, <i>in, into, to</i>	unter, <i>under</i>
auf, <i>on, upon, for</i>	neben, <i>beside</i>	vor, <i>before, ago</i>
hinter, <i>behind</i>	über, <i>above, across</i>	zwischen, <i>between, among</i>

**169.** The prepositions of the preceding paragraph govern the *dative* in expressions :

1. Of *place where, in which.*
2. Of *time when.*

Die Kinder sind auf dem Dach, *the children are on the roof.*

Die Kinder laufen in dem Garten, *the children are running in the garden.*

Fritz geht am Sonnabend immer nach Hause, *Fred always goes home on Saturday.*

Vor einer Woche war ich zu Hause, *a week ago I was at home.*

Im Juni schließt die Schule, *school closes in June.*

**170.** The prepositions given under paragraph 168 govern the *accusative* in expressions :

1. Of *place where to, towards, or into which.*
2. Of *time how long, until when.*

Die Kinder laufen in den Garten.

*The children are running into the garden.*

Fritz geht nur auf einen Tag nach Hause.

*Fred is going home only for a day.*

Heute über einen Monat werden wir in Berlin sein.

*A month from to-day we shall be in Berlin.*

**171.** In abstract expressions where the idea of motion or of place does not appear *an, in, unter, and vor* take the *dative*, *auf* and *über* the *accusative*.

An ihren Früchten sollt ihr sie erkennen.

*By their fruits ye shall know them.*

In der Hinsicht haben Sie recht.

*In that respect you are right.*

Ich freue mich über meine Klasse.

*I am delighted with my class.*

**172.** The following examples may serve to illustrate more fully the use of the prepositions which govern both the dative and the accusative.

## ACCUSATIVE

## DATIVE

Ich lege das Buch auf den Tisch. <i>I lay the book on the table.</i>	Das Buch liegt auf dem Tisch. <i>The book lies on the table.</i>
Ich gehe in das Zimmer. <i>I am going into the room.</i>	Ich gehe in dem Zimmer auf und ab. <i>I am walking to and fro in the room.</i>
Ich gehe hinter das Haus. <i>I am going behind the house.</i>	Ich gehe hinter dem Hause. <i>I am walking behind the house.</i>
Ich gehe an die Thür. <i>I am going to the door.</i>	Ich bin an der Thür. <i>I am at the door.</i>
Ich schreibe den Satz an die Tafel. <i>I am writing the sentence on the board.</i>	Der Satz steht an der Tafel. <i>The sentence is on the board.</i>
Das Kind setzte sich neben sie. <i>The child sat down beside her.</i>	Das Kind saß neben ihr. <i>The child sat beside her.</i>
Die Sitzung dauerte bis spät in die Nacht. <i>The session lasted far into the night.</i>	Wir kamen spät in der Nacht nach Hause. <i>We came home late at night.</i>
Über den Punkt sagte er nichts. <i>He did n't say anything concerning that point.</i>	Mich graut vor der Prüfung. <i>I dread the examination.</i>

**173.** The definite article often contracts with a preposition.

an dem = am	gegen das = gegenß	über das = überß
an das = anß	hinter dem = hinterm	um das = umß
auf das = aufß	hinter das = hinterß	unter dem = unterm
außer dem = außerm	in dem = im	unter das = untern
bei dem = beim	in das = inß	von dem = vom
durch das = durchß	über dem = überm	zu dem = zum
für das = fürs	über den = übern	zu der = zur

## CONJUNCTIONS

**174.** Conjunctions are of two kinds, coördinate and subordinate. Coördinate conjunctions connect elements of the same kind or rank. Subordinate conjunctions connect elements of unequal rank.

**175. Coördinate conjunctions.** Some of the most common pure coördinate conjunctions are :

## 1. Simple

## 2. Correlative

und, <i>and</i>	ebenso . . . wie, <i>both . . . and</i>	
aber, <i>but</i>	nicht nur . . . sondern auch, }	<i>not only . . . but also</i>
allein, <i>but, yet</i>	nicht allein . . . sondern auch, }	
sondern, <i>but</i>	sowohl . . . als (or auch), <i>as well . . . as, both . . . and</i>	
denn, <i>for</i>	entweder . . . oder, <i>either . . . or</i>	
oder, <i>or</i>	weder . . . noch, <i>neither . . . nor</i>	

**176.** The above conjunctions do not affect the position of the verb. Entweder . . . oder, however, may take either the natural or the inverted order: Entweder er ist nicht fleißig oder er ist dumm, or Entweder ist er nicht fleißig oder er ist (or ist er) dumm, *he is either lazy or stupid.*

**177. Aber** is used after negative as well as affirmative statements. It qualifies the preceding statement, but does not contradict it.

Er ist begabt, aber faul.

*He is talented, but lazy.*

Sie ist nicht hübsch, aber sie ist gut.

*She is not pretty, but she is good.*

Er kam nicht, aber er blieb nicht ohne Grund zu Hause.

*He did n't come, but he had reason for remaining at home.*

**178. Sondern** contradicts, and is used only after a negative.

Er ist nicht reich, sondern arm.

*He is not rich, but poor.*

Er hat das Haus nicht gemietet, sondern er hat es gekauft.

*He did not rent the house, but he bought it.*

**179.** *Allein* is used very little. It admits the preceding statement, but introduces some limitation.

Die Blume ist schön, allein sie duftet nicht.

*The flower is beautiful, but it is not fragrant.*

Das Fest verlief prächtig, allein es dauerte zu lange.

*The festivity was a great success, but it lasted too long.*

**180.** Adverbial coördinate conjunctions generally cause inversion (293). Some of the most common are:

1. Additive.

auch, *also*

überdies, *furthermore*

außerdem, *besides*

dergleichen, *likewise*

dazu, *besides*

namentlich, *particularly*

zudem, *moreover*

besonders, *especially*

2. Partitive.

teils . . . teils, *partly . . . partly*

einsteils . . . andernteils, } *on the one hand . . . on the*

einerseits . . . anderseits, } *other hand*

3. Adversative or restrictive.

hingegen, }  
dahingegen, } *on the contrary*  
dagegen, }

gleichwohl, }  
dennoch, } *however, never-*  
jedoch, } *theless*  
zwar, }  
doch, }

nichtsdestoweniger, *nevertheless*

übrigens, *moreover*

trotzdem, *in spite of that*

indessen, *meanwhile*

dessenungeachtet, *notwith-*  
*standing*

sogar, *even*

sonst, }  
andernfalls, } *otherwise*

vielmehr, *but rather*

4. Ordinal.

erst, }  
erstens, } *first*

dann, *then*

ferner, *further*

zuletzt, }  
endlich, } *finally*

zweitens, *second*

darauf, *thereupon*

balb . . . balb, *now*  
. . . *now*

drittens, *third, etc.*



5. Illative.

also, <i>so</i>	dann, <i>then</i>	folglich, } <i>consequently</i>
darum, } <i>therefore, on</i>	freilich, <i>to be sure</i>	somit, }
deshalb, } <i>that account</i>	nun, <i>now, conse-</i>	demnach, } <i>accordingly</i>
deswegen, }	quently	sonach, }
daher, <i>hence</i>	so, <i>so</i>	

NOTE. An illative conjunction joins an inference or a conclusion to a preceding clause.

**181. Subordinate conjunctions.** Subordinate conjunctions connect dependent with principal clauses. The verb in a dependent clause stands at the end. For exceptions see 295-297.

**182.** The following list contains only the most important subordinate conjunctions:

als, <i>as, when</i>	nachdem, <i>after</i>	wann, <i>when</i>
als ob, } <i>as if,</i>	je nachdem, <i>according as</i>	weil, <i>because</i>
als wenn, } <i>as though</i>	ob, <i>whether</i>	wenn, <i>if, when</i>
bevor, <i>before</i>	obgleich, }	wenn auch, }
bis, <i>until</i>	ob schon, } <i>although</i>	wenn gleich, } <i>although,</i>
da, <i>as, since, when</i>	obwohl, }	wenn schon, } <i>even if</i>
damit, <i>in order that</i>	seit, <i>since (of time)</i>	warum, }
daß, <i>that</i>	sobald, }	weshalb, } <i>why</i>
ehe, <i>before</i>	sobald als, } <i>as soon as</i>	wie, <i>how</i>
falls, <i>in case that</i>	sooft, }	wo, <i>where</i>
indem, }	sooft als, } <i>as often as</i>	woher, <i>whence</i>
indessen, } <i>while, as</i>	während, <i>while</i>	wohin, <i>whither</i>

183. When =
1. Wann in direct or indirect questions.
  2. Als in referring to one occasion in past time.
  3. Wenn {
    - in referring to the present and the future.
    - in referring to repeated or customary action in the past.

184. **Wann** is used only in direct or indirect questions

Wann wird der Arzt kommen?

*When will the doctor come?*

Ich weiß nicht, wann er kommt.

*I do not know when he will come.*

185. **Als** as a temporal conjunction refers to one occasion in past time.

Ich wachte auf, als die Uhr sechs schlug.

*I awoke when the clock struck six.*

Er war schon hier, als ich kam.

*He was here when I came.*

Als ich ihn sah, dachte ich an Sie.

*When I saw him I thought of you.*

186. **Wenn** as a temporal conjunction refers to the present or the future in all circumstances, but to the past only in case of customary or repeated action. It cannot be used in a question.

Die Blumen blühen, wenn es Frühjahr wird.

*The flowers bloom when spring comes.*

Er wird kommen, wenn es zu spät ist.

*He will come when it is too late.*

Fritz kam immer, wenn die Stunde schon angefangen hatte.

*Fred always came when the lesson had begun.*

Wenn ich ihn sah, dachte ich an Sie.

*Whenever I saw him I thought of you.*

## INTERJECTIONS

187. **Interjections** are used to express sudden emotion, a feeling of surprise, or a command.

188. When an interjection is used in connection with the names of the Deity the expression must not be translated literally. This would be misinterpreting the meaning of the German phrase.

VERBS

**189. The verb in German** bears a strong resemblance to the verb in English. It has two voices, the active and the passive; four moods, the indicative, subjunctive, imperative, and conditional; six tenses, the present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, future, and future perfect; three persons, first, second, and third; two numbers, singular and plural; and two kinds of verbal substantives, the infinitives and participles.

**190.** Notice the following outline of the verb as to form and meaning:

- |            |   |   |   |   |
|------------|---|---|---|---|
| A. Form    | {   | 1. weak: loben (224).<br>2. strong: schlagen (231).<br>3. irregular weak: brennen (230).<br>4. auxiliary { <table border="0" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: middle; padding-right: 10px;">{</td> <td>               (a) of tense: haben, sein, werden (221-223).<br/>               (b) of mood: dürfen, können, mögen, müssen, sollen, wollen (267).             </td> </tr> </table> | { | (a) of tense: haben, sein, werden (221-223).<br>(b) of mood: dürfen, können, mögen, müssen, sollen, wollen (267). |
| {          | (a) of tense: haben, sein, werden (221-223).<br>(b) of mood: dürfen, können, mögen, müssen, sollen, wollen (267). |   |   |   |
| B. Meaning | {   | 1. transitive: loben, schlagen (196).<br>2. intransitive: fallen, leben.  |   |   |

**191.** No verb can be conjugated without the aid of the auxiliary verbs of tense, but the auxiliaries themselves may be used independently of other verbs.

**192.** A verb may be conjugated with the auxiliary verbs of mood to express ability, necessity, and the like.

**193. Weak verbs** in German correspond to regular verbs in English. The imperfect ends in *te* or *ete*, the tense sign of weak verbs, and the past participle in *t* or *et*. The stem vowel never changes

loben, lobte, gelobt, *to praise*  
 reden, redete, geredet, *to speak*  
 rudern, ruderte, gerudert, *to row*  
 handeln, handelte, gehandelt, *to act*

**194. Strong verbs** in German correspond to irregular verbs in English. In the imperfect the stem vowel changes and there is no ending to indicate tense. The past participle ends in *en*.

*fallen, fiel, gefallen, to fall*

*schlagen, schlug, geschlagen, to strike*

**195. Irregular weak verbs** have the characteristics of both strong and weak verbs. They have vowel change and add the tense sign *te* in the imperfect, as *brennen, brannte, gebrannt, to burn*.

**196. Only transitive verbs have voice** — the active and the passive (260). In the active voice the subject is acting, in the passive voice the subject is acted upon.

*Ich lobe den Mann.*

*I am praising the man.*

*Ich werde gelobt.*

*I am being praised.*

**197. The principal parts of a verb** are the present infinitive, the first person of the imperfect indicative, and the past participle. It is of the greatest importance to learn the principal parts of every verb and how they are applied in the conjugation. Examples: *loben, lobte, gelobt; schlagen, schlug, geschlagen*.

**198. The present infinitive** of most German verbs ends in *en*. Exceptions: *sein, tun*, and verbs in *eln* and *ern*, as *handeln, to act*, and *rudern, to row*.

**199. The perfect infinitive** is composed of the past participle of the verb to be conjugated and the present infinitive of its auxiliary — *haben* or *sein*.

*gelobt haben, to have praised*

*gekommen sein, to have come*

**200. The stem of a verb.**

1. The **present stem** is found by dropping the ending *en* (*n* after *el* and *er*) of the infinitive.

2. The **imperfect stem** is the second member of the principal parts.

**201. The present participle** is formed by adding *nd* to the present infinitive, as *lobend*, *sehend*. Exceptions: *seiend* and *tueend*, whose infinitives are respectively *sein* and *tun*.

**202. The gerundive**, or future passive participle, in German is formed by using *zu* with the present participle.

*Der zu verehrende Mann.*

*The man to be honored.*

*Die nie zu vergessenden Thaten.*

*The deeds never to be forgotten.*

**203. The past participle** has the prefix *ge*. Exceptions: inseparable verbs, verbs in *ieren* and *eien*, and the strong participle of the modal auxiliaries (248, 275).

*verstehen, verstand, verstanden, to understand*

*widerstehen, widerstand, widerstanden, to withstand, resist*

*regieren (12, 3), regierte, regiert, to rule*

*dürfen, durfte, gedurft or dürfen, to be allowed*

**204.** The first and third persons plural, present indicative and subjunctive, are always like the present infinitive. Exceptions: *sein* (221) and *tun*, which has *tuen* in the subjunctive.

**205.** The stem vowel of the present subjunctive in all German verbs is always like that of the present infinitive.

**206. The use of *haben* as an auxiliary.** All transitive verbs and most intransitive verbs are conjugated with *haben*.

**207. Verbs conjugated with *haben*.**

1. All transitive verbs.
2. All reflexive verbs.
3. The modal auxiliaries.
4. Most impersonal verbs.
5. Durative intransitive verbs.

NOTE. Durative intransitive verbs express duration without calling attention to the beginning or the end of an act. They refer to the whole duration of an action even though it take but a second.



Der Lehrer hat den Schüler gelobt, *the teacher praised the pupil.*

Der Lehrer hat sich gelobt, *the teacher praised himself.*

Wer hat das Buch gewollt? *Who wanted the book?*

Es hat geregnet, *it rained.*

Ich habe gut geschlafen, *I slept well.*

Das Kind hat geweint, *the child has been crying.*

Die Blume hat geblüht, *the flower has bloomed.*

Er hat den ganzen Tag geritten, *he rode the whole day.*

Das Kind hat geschrien, *the child screamed.*

Die Lokomotive hat gepfiffen, *the engine whistled.*

**208. The use of *sein* as an auxiliary.** Only intransitive verbs are conjugated with *sein*. If, however, they call attention to the duration of an act, they are conjugated with *haben* (207, note).

**209. Verbs conjugated with *sein*.**

1. Verbs which express a change of condition.
2. Verbs which denote motion to or from a place.
3. Verbs which denote motion pure and simple without calling attention to duration.
4. Verbs which call attention to the beginning, the end, or the result of an action.
5. The following impersonal verbs: *geschehen, gelingen, glücken, geraten, mißlingen, mißglücken, mißraten.*
6. *Sein, werden, bleiben.*

Der Mann ist gestorben, *the man died.*

Karl ist in das Dorf geritten, *Carl rode into the village.*

Das Kind ist gefallen, *the child fell.*

Er ist eingeschlafen, *he went to sleep.*

Er ist aufgewacht, *he has waked up.*

Die Blume ist erblüht, *the flower has blossomed out.*

Das Schiff ist gesunken, *the ship has sunk.*

Es ist geschehen, *it has happened.*

Es ist mir gelungen, *I succeeded.*

Ich bin da geblieben, *I stayed there.*

**210. Classification of tenses.** The tenses may be classified as follows:

1. Simple: present and imperfect.
2. Compound: perfect, pluperfect, future, future perfect, present conditional, and perfect conditional.

NOTE. Compound tenses take an auxiliary, simple tenses do not, as *ich habe gelobt*, *ich werde loben*; but *ich liebe*, *ich lobte*.

**211. Formation of tenses.** The perfect indicative is formed by adding the past participle to the present indicative of either *sein* or *haben*.

**212.** The perfect subjunctive is formed by adding the past participle to the present subjunctive of either *sein* or *haben*.

**213.** The pluperfect indicative is formed by adding the past participle to the imperfect indicative of either *sein* or *haben*.

**214.** The pluperfect subjunctive is formed by adding the past participle to the imperfect subjunctive of either *sein* or *haben*.

**215.** The future indicative is formed by adding the present infinitive to the present indicative of *werden*.

**216.** The future subjunctive is formed by adding the present infinitive to the present subjunctive of *werden*.

**217.** The future perfect indicative is formed by adding the perfect infinitive (199) to the present indicative of *werden*.

**218.** The future perfect subjunctive is formed by adding the perfect infinitive to the present subjunctive of *werden*.

**219.** The present conditional is formed by adding the present infinitive to the imperfect subjunctive of *werden*.

**220.** The perfect conditional is formed by adding the perfect infinitive to the imperfect subjunctive of *werden*.

NOTE. Apply the above remarks to the conjugations which follow.

**Sprichwörter.** Übung macht den Meister.

Was Häschen nicht lernt, lernt Hans nimmermehr.

221. Conjugation of *sein*, to be.

<i>sein</i>	<i>war</i>	<i>gewesen</i> (197)
<i>seiend</i> (201)		<i>gewesen sein</i> (199)
<i>sei</i>	<i>seid</i>	<i>seien Sie</i> (240)

INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE		INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Present</i>		<i>Perfect</i>	
<i>ich bin</i>	<i>sei</i>	<i>ich bin gewesen</i>	<i>sei gewesen</i>
<i>du bist</i>	<i>seiest</i>	<i>du bist gewesen</i>	<i>seiest gewesen</i>
<i>er ist</i>	<i>sei</i>	<i>er ist gewesen</i>	<i>sei gewesen</i>
<i>wir sind</i>	<i>seien</i>	<i>wir sind gewesen</i>	<i>seien gewesen</i>
<i>ihr seid</i>	<i>seiet</i>	<i>ihr seid gewesen</i>	<i>seiet gewesen</i>
<i>sie sind</i>	<i>seien</i>	<i>sie sind gewesen</i>	<i>seien gewesen</i>
<i>Imperfect</i>		<i>Pluperfect</i>	
<i>ich war</i>	<i>wäre</i>	<i>ich war gewesen</i>	<i>wäre gewesen</i>
<i>du warst</i>	<i>wärest</i>	<i>du warst gewesen</i>	<i>wärest gewesen</i>
<i>er war</i>	<i>wäre</i>	<i>er war gewesen</i>	<i>wäre gewesen</i>
<i>wir waren</i>	<i>wären</i>	<i>wir waren gewesen</i>	<i>wären gewesen</i>
<i>ihr wart</i>	<i>wäret</i>	<i>ihr wart gewesen</i>	<i>wäret gewesen</i>
<i>sie waren</i>	<i>wären</i>	<i>sie waren gewesen</i>	<i>wären gewesen</i>

INDICATIVE	FUTURE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>ich werde sein</i>		<i>werde sein</i>
<i>du wirst sein</i>		<i>werdest sein</i>
<i>er wird sein</i>		<i>werde sein</i>
<i>wir werden sein</i>		<i>werden sein</i>
<i>ihr werdet sein</i>		<i>werdet sein</i>
<i>sie werden sein</i>		<i>werden sein</i>

<i>Future Perfect</i>	
<i>ich werde gewesen sein</i>	<i>werde gewesen sein</i>
<i>du wirst gewesen sein</i>	<i>werdest gewesen sein</i>
<i>er wird gewesen sein</i>	<i>werde gewesen sein</i>
<i>wir werden gewesen sein</i>	<i>werden gewesen sein</i>
<i>ihr werdet gewesen sein</i>	<i>werdet gewesen sein</i>
<i>sie werden gewesen sein</i>	<i>werden gewesen sein</i>

CONDITIONALS

<i>Present</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
ich würde sein	würde gewesen sein
du würdest sein	würdest gewesen sein
er würde sein	würde gewesen sein
wir würden sein	würden gewesen sein
ihr würdet sein	würdet gewesen sein
sie würden sein	würden gewesen sein

222. Conjugation of *haben*, to have.

haben	hatte	gehabt (197)
habend (201)		gehabt haben (199)
habe	habt	haben Sie (240)

INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

*Present*

ich habe	habe
du hast	habest
er hat	habe
wir haben	haben
ihr habt	habet
sie haben	haben

*Imperfect*

ich hatte	hätte
du hättest	hättest
er hatte	hätte
wir hatten	hätten
ihr hättet	hättet
sie hatten	hätten

INDICATIVE

ich werde haben
du wirst haben
er wird haben
wir werden haben
ihr werdet haben
sie werden haben

INDICATIVE

*Perfect*

ich habe gehabt	habe gehabt
du hast gehabt	habest gehabt
er hat gehabt	habe gehabt
wir haben gehabt	haben gehabt
ihr habt gehabt	habet gehabt
sie haben gehabt	haben gehabt

*Pluperfect*

ich hatte gehabt	hätte gehabt
du hättest gehabt	hättest gehabt
er hatte gehabt	hätte gehabt
wir hatten gehabt	hätten gehabt
ihr hättet gehabt	hättet gehabt
sie hatten gehabt	hätten gehabt

*Future*

SUBJUNCTIVE

werde haben
werdest haben
werde haben
werden haben
werdet haben
werden haben

## INDICATIVE

## SUBJUNCTIVE

*Future Perfect*

ich werde gehabt haben  
 du wirst gehabt haben  
 er wird gehabt haben  
 wir werden gehabt haben  
 ihr werdet gehabt haben  
 sie werden gehabt haben

werde gehabt haben  
 werdest gehabt haben  
 werde gehabt haben  
 werden gehabt haben  
 werdet gehabt haben  
 werden gehabt haben

## CONDITIONALS

*Present**Perfect*

ich würde haben  
 du würdest haben  
 er würde haben  
 wir würden haben  
 ihr würdet haben  
 sie würden haben

würde gehabt haben  
 würdest gehabt haben  
 würde gehabt haben  
 würden gehabt haben  
 würdet gehabt haben  
 würden gehabt haben

NOTE. The conditionals are periphrastic forms of the subjunctive, and may be used instead of the subjunctive in conditional clauses.

### 223. Conjugation of *werden*, *to become*, *grow*.

werden	wurde (ward)	geworden (197)
werdend (201)		geworden sein (199)
werde	werdet	werden Sie (240)

## INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

## INDICATIVE

## SUBJUNCTIVE

*Present**Perfect*

ich werde      werde  
 du wirst      werdest  
 er wird      werde  
 wir werden      werden  
 ihr werdet      werdet  
 sie werden      werden

ich bin geworden      sei geworden  
 du bist geworden      seiest geworden  
 er ist geworden      sei geworden  
 wir sind geworden      seien geworden  
 ihr seid geworden      seiet geworden  
 sie sind geworden      seien geworden



INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Imperfect</i>		<i>Pluperfect</i>	
ich wurde (ward)	würde	ich war geworden	wäre geworden
du wurdest (wardst)	würdest	du warst geworden	wärest geworden
er wurde (ward)	würde	er war geworden	wäre geworden
wir wurden	würden	wir waren geworden	wären geworden
ihr wurdet	würdet	ihr wart geworden	wäret geworden
sie wurden	würden	sie waren geworden	wären geworden

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Future</i>	
ich werde werden	werde werden
du wirst werden	werdest werden
er wird werden	werde werden
wir werden werden	werden werden
ihr werdet werden	werdet werden
sie werden werden	werden werden

<i>Future Perfect</i>	
ich werde geworden sein	werde geworden sein
du wirst geworden sein	werdest geworden sein
er wird geworden sein	werde geworden sein
wir werden geworden sein	werden geworden sein
ihr werdet geworden sein	werdet geworden sein
sie werden geworden sein	werden geworden sein

CONDITIONALS

<i>Present</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
ich würde werden	würde geworden sein
du würdest werden	würdest geworden sein
er würde werden	würde geworden sein
wir würden werden	würden geworden sein
ihr würdet werden	würdet geworden sein
sie würden werden	würden geworden sein

224. Weak verbs. Conjugation of *loben*, to praise.

loben	lobte	gelobt (197)
lobend (201)		gelobt haben (199)
lobe	lobt	loben Sie (240)

INDICATIVE      SUBJUNCTIVE  
*Present*

ich lobe	lobe
du lobst	lobest
er lobt	lobe
wir loben	loben
ihr lobt	lobet
sie loben	loben

*Imperfect*

ich lobte	lobte
du lobtest	lobtest
er lobte	lobte
wir lobten	lobten
ihr lobtet	lobtet
sie lobten	lobten

## INDICATIVE

ich werde loben
du wirst loben
er wird loben
wir werden loben
ihr werdet loben
sie werden loben

INDICATIVE      SUBJUNCTIVE  
*Perfect*

ich habe gelobt	habe gelobt
du hast gelobt	habest gelobt
er hat gelobt	habe gelobt
wir haben gelobt	haben gelobt
ihr habt gelobt	habet gelobt
sie haben gelobt	haben gelobt

*Pluperfect*

ich hatte gelobt	hätte gelobt
du hättest gelobt	hättest gelobt
er hatte gelobt	hätte gelobt
wir hätten gelobt	hätten gelobt
ihr hättet gelobt	hättet gelobt
sie hätten gelobt	hätten gelobt

*Future*

## SUBJUNCTIVE

werde loben
werdest loben
werde loben
werden loben
werdet loben
werden loben

*Future Perfect*

ich werde gelobt haben
du wirst gelobt haben
er wird gelobt haben
wir werden gelobt haben
ihr werdet gelobt haben
sie werden gelobt haben

werde gelobt haben
werdest gelobt haben
werde gelobt haben
werden gelobt haben
werdet gelobt haben
werden gelobt haben

CONDITIONALS

*Present*

ich würde loben  
 du würdest loben  
 er würde loben  
 wir würden loben  
 ihr würdet loben  
 sie würden loben

*Perfect*

würde gelobt haben  
 würdest gelobt haben  
 würde gelobt haben  
 würden gelobt haben  
 würdet gelobt haben  
 würden gelobt haben

**225. Table of endings for both *weak* and *strong* verbs.**

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Present</i>		<i>Imperfect</i>	
1. e	1. e	1.	1.
2. ſt	2. eſt	2. ſt	2. ſt
3. t	3. e	3.	3.
1. en	1. en	1. n	1. n
2. t	2. et	2. t	2. t
3. en	3. en	3. n	3. n

**226. Weak verbs in *clut* or *cut* drop e before l and r when an ending is added which begins with e. Notice the following forms of *handeln*, *to act*, and *rudern*, *to row*:**

handeln	handelte	gehandelt	rudern	ruderte	gerudert
handelnd		gehandelt haben	rudernd		gerudert haben
handle	handelt	handeln Sie	rudre	rudert	rudern Sie

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Present</i>		<i>Present</i>	
ich handle	handle	ich rudre	rudre
du handelſt	handleſt	du ruderſt	rudreſt
er handelt	handle	er rudert	rudre
wir handeln	handlen	wir rudern	rudren
ihr handelt	handlet	ihr rudert	rudret
ſie handeln	handlen	ſie rudern	rudren

**227. Connective e in weak verbs.** Weak verbs which have the connecting vowel e before the regular endings *st*, *t*, and *te* are those whose stem ends :

1. In a dental *d* or *t*, as *reden* and *beten*.

2. In a single *m* or *n* (except *lernen* and *warnen*), as *atmen* and *regnen*; but *klemmst*, *sonnt*, etc., with double *m* or *n*.

**228. Weak verbs with sibilant stems.** Weak verbs whose stems end in the sibilants *f*, *sp*, *ff*, *ß*, *sch*, *x*, and *z* generally add *t* instead of *est* in the present indicative second singular, and they always omit the connecting vowel before *t* and *te*.

**229.** Examples of verbs having connective e and of verbs with sibilant stems: *reden*, *to speak*; *atmen*, *to breathe*; *rasen*, *to rave*; *grüßen*, *to greet*; *wünschen*, *to wish*; *reizen*, *to excite, charm*.

reden	redete	geredet	rasen	rasste	gerast
atmen	atmete	geatmet	grüßen	grüßte	gegrüßt
			wünschen	wünschte	gewünscht
			reizen	reizte	gereizt

#### PRESENT INDICATIVE

ich rede	atme	rase	grüße	wünsche	reize
du redest	atmest	ras(ef)t	grüß(ef)t	wünsch(e)st	reiz(ef)t
er redet	atmet	rast	grüßt	wünscht	reizt
wir reden	atmen	rasen	grüßen	wünschen	reizen
ihr redet	atmet	rast	grüßt	wünscht	reizt
sie reden	atmen	rasen	grüßen	wünschen	reizen

**Sprichwörter.** Aller Anfang ist schwer.

Wer A sagt, muß auch B sagen.

Keine Rosen ohne Dornen.

Ende gut, alles gut.

Wenn die Not am größten, ist Gottes Hilfe am nächsten.

Morgenstunde hat Gold im Munde.

Ein gutes Gewissen ist ein sanftes Ruhekissen.

Müßiggang ist aller Laster Anfang.

Wer den Pfennig nicht ehrt, ist des Talers nicht wert.

**230. Irregular weak verbs.** Irregular weak verbs have in the imperfect stem and the perfect participle the characteristics of both strong and weak verbs. They are :

IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

brennen	brannte	gebrannt	brennte
bringen	brachte	gebracht	brächte
denken	dachte	gedacht	dächte
dünken	deuchte	gedeucht	deuchte
kennen	kante	gekannt	kante
nennen	nannte	genannt	nennte
rennen	rannte	gerannt	rennte
senden	sandte	gesandt	sendete
wenden	wandte	gewandt	wendete

NOTE. Dünken, senden, and wenden are often regularly weak.

**231. Strong verbs. Conjugation of *schlagen*, to strike, hit.**

schlagen	schlag	geschlagen (197)
schlagend (201)		geschlagen haben (199)
schlag(e)	schlagt	schlagen Sie (240)

INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE  
*Present*

ich schlage	schlage
du schlägst	schlagest
er schlägt	schlage
wir schlagen	schlagen
ihr schlagt	schlaget
sie schlagen	schlagen

INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE  
*Perfect*

ich habe geschlagen	habe geschlagen
du hast geschlagen	habeſt geschlagen
er hat geschlagen	habe geschlagen
wir haben geschlagen	haben geschlagen
ihr habt geschlagen	habet geschlagen
sie haben geschlagen	haben geschlagen

*Imperfect*

ich schlug	schlüge
du schlägst	schlügeſt
er schlug	schlüge
wir schlugen	schlügen
ihr schlugt	schlüget
sie schlugen	schlügen

*Pluperfect*

ich hatte geschlagen	hätte geschlagen
du hättest geschlagen	hättest geschlagen
er hatte geschlagen	hätte geschlagen
wir hätten geschlagen	hätten geschlagen
ihr hättet geschlagen	hättet geschlagen
sie hätten geschlagen	hätten geschlagen



## INDICATIVE

## SUBJUNCTIVE

*Future*

ich werde schlagen  
 du wirst schlagen  
 er wird schlagen  
 wir werden schlagen  
 ihr werdet schlagen  
 sie werden schlagen

werde schlagen  
 werdest schlagen  
 werde schlagen  
 werden schlagen  
 werdet schlagen  
 werden schlagen

*Future Perfect*

ich werde geschlagen haben  
 du wirst geschlagen haben  
 er wird geschlagen haben  
 wir werden geschlagen haben  
 ihr werdet geschlagen haben  
 sie werden geschlagen haben

werde geschlagen haben  
 werdest geschlagen haben  
 werde geschlagen haben  
 werden geschlagen haben  
 werdet geschlagen haben  
 werden geschlagen haben

## CONDITIONALS

*Present**Perfect*

ich würde schlagen  
 du würdest schlagen  
 er würde schlagen  
 wir würden schlagen  
 ihr würdet schlagen  
 sie würden schlagen

ich würde geschlagen haben  
 du würdest geschlagen haben  
 er würde geschlagen haben  
 wir würden geschlagen haben  
 ihr würdet geschlagen haben  
 sie würden geschlagen haben

**232.** The present indicative of strong verbs. Examples of the present indicative of strong verbs: *schlagen*, to strike, hit; *sprechen*, to speak; *sehen*, to see; *gehen*, to go.

ich schlage  
 du schlägst  
 er schlägt  
 wir schlagen  
 ihr schlagt  
 sie schlagen

ich spreche  
 du sprichst  
 er spricht  
 wir sprechen  
 ihr sprecht  
 sie sprechen

ich sehe  
 du siehst  
 er sieht  
 wir sehen  
 ihr seht  
 sie sehen

ich gehe  
 du gehst  
 er geht  
 wir gehen  
 ihr geht  
 sie gehen

**233.** Strong verbs whose stem vowel is *a* have vowel mutation in the second and third persons singular present indicative. Also *laufen*, *saufen*, and *stoßen*. Exceptions: *schaffen* and *schallen*.

**234.** Strong verbs whose stem vowel is short *e* have short *i* in the second and third persons singular present indicative and in the *du* form of the imperative. Three verbs whose stem vowel is long *e* also belong to this class. They are: *geben*, *nehmen*, and *treten*.

NOTE. The stem vowel *e* of strong verbs is short when it is followed by two consonants, provided the first of the two is not *h*; see also 6 and 7, 2. Examples: *essen*, *helfen*, *treffen*.

**235.** Seven strong verbs whose stem vowel is long *e* have *ie* in the second and third persons singular present indicative and in the *du* form of the imperative. They are: *befehlen*, *empfehlen*, *geschehen*, *lesen*, *scheren*, *sehen*, and *stehlen*.

**236.** Seven strong verbs whose stem vowel is long *e* have no vowel change. They are: *bewegen*, *gehen*, *genesen*, *heben*, *pflügen*, *stehen*, and *weben*.

**237.** Strong verbs whose stems end in *d* or *t* take the connecting vowel *e* before the endings *st* and *t*. They are: *binden*, *finden*, *leiden*, *meiden*, *scheiden*, *schinden*, *schneiden*, *schwinden*, *sieden*, *winden*, *bieten*, *bitten*, *gleiten*, *reiten*, *schreiten*, and *streiten*. The following use *e* before *t* only in the second plural of the present and imperfect and in the second plural imperative; they omit it before *st* in the present, but *may* have it in the imperfect:

1. *laden*, *braten*, *halten*, *raten*.
2. *treten*.
3. *bersten*, *fechten*, *flechten*, *gelten*, *schelten*.

NOTE. The verbs under 3, and all but *laden* under 1, omit the tense sign *t* in the third person present indicative, as *es gibt*, *er hält*.

**238.** Strong verbs with stems ending in a sibilant, *s*, *ß*, *ß*, *sch*, *z*, and *z*, often omit the connecting vowel *e*, and the endings *est* and *et* then become *t*. The third singular present indicative never takes the connecting vowel. Notice the following examples:

## PRESENT INDICATIVE

ich esse	ich heiße	ich sitze
du ißt (iſſeſt)	du heiẞt (heiẞeſt)	du ſiẞt (ſiẞeſt)
er ißt	er heiẞt	er ſiẞt
wir eſſen	wir heiẞen	wir ſiẞen
ihr eẞt (eſſet)	ihr heiẞt (heiẞet)	ihr ſiẞt (ſiẞet)
ſie eſſen	ſie heiẞen	ſie ſiẞen

**239.** List of strong verbs whose stem ends in a sibilant :

1. geneſen, fieſen, leſen, preiſen.
2. eſſen, freſſen, meſſen.
3. ſich beſleiẞen, beiẞen, flieẞen, genieẞen, gieẞen, gleiẞen, heiẞen, reiẞen, ſchieẞen, ſchleiẞen, ſchmeiẞen, ſprieẞen, ſtoẞen, verdrieẞen.
4. dreſchen, kreiſchen, löſchen.
5. ſiẞen, ſchmelzen.

**240.** The imperative of strong verbs. Examples :

ſchlag(e)	ſchlagt	ſchlagen Sie
ſprich	ſprecht	ſprechen Sie
ließ	leſt	leſen Sie
geh(e)	geht	gehen Sie

**241.** The *du* form of the imperative of strong verbs often omits the ending *e*. It is always omitted in those verbs which change *e* to *i* or *ie*, except in *ſehen*, which has both *ſieh* and *ſiehe*.

**242.** The pronoun *Sie*, in imperative forms, is always expressed, but *du* and *ihr* are expressed only in case of emphasis.

**243.** The *ihr* form is always like the second plural present indicative. For the vowel in the *du* form see **234-236**.

**244.** Vowel mutation in the imperative of strong verbs occurs only in those verbs whose stem vowel is mutated in the infinitive.

**245.** The imperfect subjunctive of strong verbs is formed on the imperfect stem by mutating the stem vowel (*a*, *o*, *u*) and adding *e*.

**246.** Separable verbs. A separable verb is composed of a verb and a separable prefix. The prefix of a separable verb always bears the accent. For the order see **304**.

247. Conjugation of *aufstehen*, to stand up.

aufstehen	stand . . . auf	aufgestanden
aufstehend		aufgestanden sein
stehe auf	steht auf	stehen Sie auf

INDICATIVE

*Present*

ich stehe auf
du stehst auf
er steht auf
wir stehen auf
ihr steht auf
sie stehen auf

*Imperfect*

ich stand auf
du standest auf
er stand auf
wir standen auf
ihr standet auf
sie standen auf

*Perfect*

ich bin aufgestanden
----------------------

*Future*

ich werde aufstehen
---------------------

*Pluperfect*

ich war aufgestanden
----------------------

*Future Perfect*

ich werde aufgestanden sein
-----------------------------

CONDITIONALS

*Present*

ich würde aufstehen
---------------------

*Perfect*

ich würde aufgestanden sein
-----------------------------

248. Inseparable verbs. An inseparable verb is composed of a verb and an inseparable prefix (203, 250).

249. Conjugation of *verstehen*, to understand.

verstehen	verstand	verstanden
verstehend		verstanden haben
versteh	versteht	verstehen Sie

INDICATIVE

*Present*

ich verstehe
du verstehst
er versteht
wir verstehen
ihr versteht
sie verstehen

*Imperfect*

ich verstand
du verstandest
er verstand
wir verstanden
ihr verstandet
sie verstanden

*Perfect*

ich habe verstanden
---------------------

*Pluperfect*

ich hatte verstanden
----------------------

*Future*

ich werde verstehen
---------------------

etc.

**250. Prefixes.** The inseparable prefixes are *be*, *ge*, *ent* (emp before *f*), *er*, *ver*, *zer*, and *wider*.

**251.** The separable prefixes are generally prepositions, adverbs, adjectives, or nouns. They usually retain their regular meaning. Examples: *aufstehen*, *fortgehen*, *loßlassen*, *haushalten*.

**252.** The prefixes which may be either separable or inseparable are the prepositions *durch*, *über*, *um*, *unter*, and the adverb *wieder*. When separable the prefix bears the accent, when it is inseparable the verb is accented.

**253. Reflexive verbs.** A reflexive verb is one whose subject is both the doer and the recipient of an action.

**254.** The reflexive pronoun is the accusative of the corresponding subject form, except in the third person, where it is *sich*. A few reflexive verbs govern the dative and a still smaller number the genitive, as: *ich schmeichle mir*, *du schmeichelst dir*, *er schmeichelt sich*, and *ich spotte meiner*, *du spottetest deiner*, *er spottet seiner*.

**255.** In the simple tenses the reflexive pronoun follows the verb, in the compound tenses it follows the auxiliary.

**256.** Any German verb may be reflexive if the sense permits.

**257.** Reflexive verbs do not have a passive voice.

**258. Conjugation of *sich schlagen*, to strike one's self.**

<i>sich schlagen</i>	<i>schlug sich</i>	( <i>sich</i> ) <i>geschlagen</i>
<i>sich schlagend</i>		<i>sich geschlagen haben</i>
<i>schlägt dich</i>	<i>schlägt euch</i>	<i>schlagen Sie sich</i>

## INDICATIVE

*Present*

## SUBJUNCTIVE

*ich schlage mich*  
*du schlägst dich*  
*er schlägt sich*  
*wir schlagen uns*  
*ihr schlagt euch*  
*sie schlagen sich*

*ich schlage mich*  
*du schlagest dich*  
*er schlage sich*  
*wir schlagen uns*  
*ihr schlaget euch*  
*sie schlagen sich*



## INDICATIVE

ich schlug mich  
 du schlugst dich  
 er schlug sich  
 wir schlugen uns  
 ihr schlugt euch  
 sie schlugen sich

## SUBJUNCTIVE

*Imperfect*

ich schlüge mich  
 du schlägest dich  
 er schlüge sich  
 wir schlugen uns  
 ihr schlüget euch  
 sie schlugen sich

*Perfect*

ich habe mich geschlagen	ich habe mich geschlagen
du hast dich geschlagen	du habest dich geschlagen
er hat sich geschlagen	er habe sich geschlagen
wir haben uns geschlagen	wir haben uns geschlagen
ihr habt euch geschlagen	ihr habet euch geschlagen
sie haben sich geschlagen	sie haben sich geschlagen

*Pluperfect*

ich hatte mich geschlagen	ich hätte mich geschlagen
---------------------------	---------------------------

*Future*

ich werde mich schlagen	ich werde mich schlagen
-------------------------	-------------------------

*Future Perfect*

ich werde mich geschlagen haben	ich werde mich geschlagen haben
---------------------------------	---------------------------------

## CONDITIONALS

*Present*

ich würde mich schlagen

*Perfect*

ich würde mich geschlagen haben

**259. Separable reflexive verbs.** Reflexive verbs may take a separable or an inseparable prefix (250, 251). The conjugation of *sich umsehen*, *to look around*, is as follows:

sich umsehen	sah sich um	(sich) umgesehen
sich umsehend		sich umgesehen haben
sieh dich um	seht euch um	sehen Sie sich um

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Present</i>	
ich sehe mich um	ich sehe mich um
du siehst dich um	du sehest dich um
er sieht sich um	er sehe sich um
wir sehen uns um	wir sehen uns um
ihr seht euch um	ihr sehet euch um
sie sehen sich um	sie sehen sich um
<i>Imperfect</i>	
ich sah mich um	ich sähe mich um
<i>Perfect</i>	
ich habe mich umgesehen	ich habe mich umgesehen
<i>Pluperfect</i>	
ich hatte mich umgesehen	ich hätte mich umgesehen
<i>Future</i>	
ich werde mich umsehen	ich werde mich umsehen
<i>Future Perfect</i>	
ich werde mich umgesehen haben	ich werde mich umgesehen haben
CONDITIONALS	
<i>Present</i>	
ich würde mich umsehen	
<i>Perfect</i>	
	ich würde mich umgesehen haben

**260. The passive voice.** The German verb forms its passive voice either with *sein* or with *werden* (196). The passive with *werden* may be called the *actional* passive, and the passive with *sein* the *perfective* passive.

**261. The actional passive** denotes action in progress. It is formed by combining the past participle of a transitive verb with the conjugation of the auxiliary verb *werden*. Notice the position of this participle in the conjugation (264).

**262.** The past participle *geworden* drops the prefix *ge* when preceded by a past participle. Notice the compound tenses in the conjugation (264).

**263. The perfective passive** denotes completed action. It is formed by combining the past participle of a transitive verb with the conjugation of the auxiliary verb *sein*. Observe carefully the following illustrative sentences showing the difference between the actional and the perfective passive :

Das Haus wird gebaut, *the house is being built.*

Das Haus ist gebaut, *the house is built.*

Die Thür wird geschlossen, *the door is being closed.*

Die Thür ist geschlossen, *the door is closed.*

**264. Conjugation of the actional passive.** Example: loben, *to praise.*

gelobt werden	wurde gelobt	gelobt worden
gelobt werdend		gelobt worden sein
sei gelobt	seid gelobt	seien Sie gelobt

NOTE. The passive imperative is formed with *sein* instead of *werden*.

INDICATIVE

*Present*

SUBJUNCTIVE

ich werde gelobt

ich werde gelobt

du wirst gelobt

du werdest gelobt

er wird gelobt

er werde gelobt

wir werden gelobt

wir werden gelobt

ihr werdet gelobt

ihr werdet gelobt

sie werden gelobt

sie werden gelobt

NOTE. Ich werde gelobt means *I am being praised* (263, sentences).

*Imperfect*

ich wurde gelobt

ich würde gelobt

*Perfect*

ich bin gelobt worden

ich sei gelobt worden

*Pluperfect*

ich war gelobt worden

ich wäre gelobt worden

*Future*

ich werde gelobt werden

ich werde gelobt werden

*Future Perfect*

ich werde gelobt worden sein

ich werde gelobt worden sein

## CONDITIONALS

*Present**Perfect*

ich würde gelobt werden

ich würde gelobt worden sein

**265. Conjugation of the perfective passive.** Example: retten,  
to save.

gerettet sein

war gerettet

gerettet gewesen

gerettet seiend

gerettet gewesen sein

sei gerettet

seid gerettet

seien Sie gerettet

## INDICATIVE

## SUBJUNCTIVE

*Present*

ich bin gerettet

ich sei gerettet

du bist gerettet

du seiest gerettet

er ist gerettet

er sei gerettet

wir sind gerettet

wir seien gerettet

ihr seid gerettet

ihr seiet gerettet

sie sind gerettet

sie seien gerettet

NOTE. Ich bin gerettet means *I am saved* (263, sentences).

*Imperfect*

ich war gerettet

ich wäre gerettet

*Perfect*

ich bin gerettet gewesen

ich sei gerettet gewesen

*Pluperfect*

ich war gerettet gewesen

ich wäre gerettet gewesen

*Future*

ich werde gerettet sein

ich werde gerettet sein

*Future Perfect*

ich werde gerettet gewesen sein

ich werde gerettet gewesen sein

## CONDITIONALS

*Present**Perfect*

ich würde gerettet sein

ich würde gerettet gewesen sein

**266. Substitutes for the passive.** The passive voice occurs less frequently in German than in English. Some of the most common substitutes are:

1. *Man*, as subject of an active verb.

*Man* sagt, daß er lügt.

*It is said that he lies.*

*Man* baut Häuser aus Holz und Stein.

*People build houses of wood and stone, or*

*Houses are built of wood and stone.*

2. A reflexive verb (especially when the agent is not important), whose subject may be the agent of the action or the agent may be implied in the whole sentence.

*Der Schlüssel* wird sich finden.

*The key will be found.*

*Das Tor* öffnete sich dem Sieger.

*The gate was opened to the victor.*

3. *Lassen* with a reflexive verb.

*Das* läßt sich leicht sagen.

*That is easily said.*

*Er* hat sich nicht überreden lassen.

*He did not allow himself to be persuaded.*

**267. The modal auxiliaries.** The modal auxiliaries are:

IMPERFECT SUBJ.

dürfen	durfte	gedurft	<i>to be permitted</i>	dürfte
können	konnte	gekonnt	<i>to be able (can)</i>	könnte
mögen	mochte	gemocht	<i>to like (may)</i>	möchte
müssen	mußte	gemußt	<i>to be compelled (must)</i>	müßte
sollen	sollte	gesollt	<i>to be obliged (shall)</i>	sollte
wollen	wollte	gewollt	<i>to be willing (will)</i>	wollte

NOTE. These six verbs and the verb *wissen* are often called preterit-present verbs, since their present tense has the form of the imperfect of strong verbs (273).



**268.** *Wollen* is the only modal auxiliary which has imperative forms: *wolle, wollt, wollen Sie.*

**269.** *Können* sometimes means *to know*: *Können Sie Deutsch?*  
*Do you know German?*

**270.** *Sollen* sometimes means *to be said*: *Er soll reich sein, he is said to be rich.*

**271.** The present indicative of the modal auxiliaries and *wissen*.

ich darf	kann	mag	muß	soll	will	weiß
du darfst	kannst	magst	mußt	sollst	willst	weißt
er darf	kann	mag	muß	soll	will	weiß
wir dürfen	können	mögen	müssen	sollen	wollen	wissen
ihr dürft	könnt	mögt	müßt	sollt	wollt	wisset (wißt)
sie dürfen	können	mögen	müssen	sollen	wollen	wissen

NOTE. The principal parts of *wissen* are *wissen, wußte, gewußt*, and the imperfect subjunctive is *wüßte*.

**272.** The vowel in the singular of the present indicative, except in *sollen*, is different from that of the plural, and the tense sign *t* is omitted in the third person singular (**267**, note). The remaining tenses are formed regularly.

**273.** The modal auxiliaries were originally strong verbs, whose imperfect assumed a present meaning, and in its place a new weak imperfect was formed.

**274.** Infinitives depending on the modal auxiliaries omit the preposition *zu*. Infinitives depending on *fühlen, hören, lassen*, and *sehen* always, and on *bleiben, heißen, helfen, lehren*, and *lernen* often take the same construction. The verb *spazieren* also omits *zu* when it depends on *gehen, fahren, and reiten*.

*Er will kommen, he wants to come.*

*Wir können Ihnen helfen, we can help you.*

*Ich höre jemand rufen, I hear some one calling.*

*Ich gehe spazieren, I am taking a walk.*

**275.** The past participle of the modal auxiliaries occurs in its old form, that is, without the prefix *ge* and with the ending *en*, if it is preceded by an infinitive (203). *Heißen, helfen, lassen, sehen*, and sometimes *hören, lehren* and *lernen*, take the same form of participle when an infinitive precedes.

*Er hatte das Buch gewollt, he had wanted the book.*

*Er hatte das Buch sehen wollen, he had wanted to see the book.*

*Ich werde es gewollt haben, I shall have wanted to do it.*

*Ich werde es haben tun wollen (277), I shall have wanted to do it.*

*Ich habe ihn rufen hören, I heard him calling.*

*Ich habe sie tanzen sehen, I saw her dance.*

*Du hättest da bleiben sollen, you should have remained there.*

**276.** *Lassen* and *sein*, and sometimes *bleiben, heißen, hören, sehen*, and *stehen*, are followed by an active infinitive with passive meaning.

*Er läßt ein Haus bauen.*

*He is having a house built.*

*Es ist nichts zu sehen.*

*There is nothing to be seen.*

*Was ist zu tun?*

*What is to be done?*

**277.** A modal auxiliary may take an infinitive as complement. Such an infinitive immediately precedes the modal auxiliary in the compound tenses. In the future perfect *haben* is removed from its position at the end and is placed before the complementary infinitive: *ich werde gekonnt haben*, but *ich werde haben schlagen können*. Notice the following synopsis in the indicative:

*ich kann schlagen*

*ich konnte schlagen*

*ich habe schlagen können*

*ich hatte schlagen können*

*ich werde schlagen können*

*ich werde haben schlagen können*

**278.** The forms *ich kann geschlagen haben* (*I may have struck*) and *ich konnte geschlagen haben* (*I might have struck*) date from an earlier period of the language, when the modal auxiliaries did not yet have a past participle, and, instead of using the perfect and pluperfect tenses of the modal auxiliary with a dependent present infinitive (277), it was necessary to add a perfect infinitive to the present and imperfect of the modal auxiliary. Compare the English translation of these expressions.

**279. Impersonal verbs.** The impersonal form of verbs occurs :

1. In expressions denoting the phenomena of nature.

Es schneit.

Es blizt.

Es ist warm.

Es regnet.

Es hagelt.

Es ist schwül.

Es donnert.

Es friert.

Es ist kühl.

2. In expressions denoting states of body or of mind.

Es friert mich.

Es schwindelt mir.

3. In expressions of time.

Es ist zwölf Uhr.

4. In certain idioms.

Es tut mir leid.

Es geht mir gut.

Es fehlt mir etwas.

5. In phrases with *geben* and *sein*, as *es gibt*, *es ist*.

Es gibt dies Jahr viel Obst, *there is much fruit this year.*

Es ist Obst in dem Korbe, *there is fruit in the basket.*

Es gibt allerlei Leute in der Welt, *there are all kinds of people in the world.*

Es sind zwanzig Studenten in diesem Zimmer, *there are twenty students in this room.*

NOTE. The impersonal form of *geben* is used in broad general statements, while that of *sein* is used in speaking of specific persons and things.

**280. The subjunctive.** The indicative in general may be regarded as the mood of the actual, the subjunctive as the mood of the ideal and unreal. The indicative deals with facts, the subjunctive with what is desirable, possible, probable, or represented as a matter of hearsay. The use of the subjunctive, therefore, depends upon the question of reality or unreality. It occurs in direct and indirect discourse, and in both principal and dependent clauses, but its use in dependent clauses is rare except in indirect discourse.

NOTE. The subjunctive may occur in noun, adjective, and adverbial clauses.

**281.** The present and imperfect subjunctive are alike in temporal meaning, both denoting present or future time, except in indirect discourse, where they are used in place of the present only (never the future) of direct discourse (**288**). A statement in the present subjunctive, however, is felt as more probable than one in the imperfect. The pluperfect always denotes past time.

The rule, therefore, for tense in the subjunctive, except in indirect discourse, is:

1. *Present* or *future time* is expressed by either the *present* or the *imperfect*.

2. *Past time* by the *pluperfect*.

**282. The hortatory subjunctive** supplies missing imperative forms.

Gehe er nach Hause.

*Let him go home.*

Singen wir ein Lied.

*Let us sing a song.*

Edel sei der Mensch.

*Let man be noble.*

**283. The optative subjunctive** is used in wishes. The words *doch* and *nur* are frequently used with the verb. Periphrastic forms with *mögen*, *können*, and *wollen* are usually possible. Notice the following subdivisions:

1. The more probable optative (present).

Dein Reich komme!  
*May thy kingdom come!*  
 Lang lebe der König!  
*Long live the king!*  
 Möge er bald kommen!  
*May he soon come!*

2. The less probable optative (imperfect).

Käme er doch heute, morgen, nächste Woche, etc.!  
*Would that he would come to-day, to-morrow, next week, etc.!*  
 Stürbe er doch!  
*O that he would die!*

A wish may be impossible of realization.

Lebte er doch noch!  
*Would that he were still alive!*

3. The optative subjunctive in past time (pluperfect).

Wäre er nur gestern gekommen!  
*O that he had come yesterday!*

**284. The concessive subjunctive** occurs in principal and dependent clauses. The concession made in the dependent clause in no way affects the assertion of the principal clause. Periphrastic forms with *mögen* or *können* are often used.

1. The more probable concessive subjunctive (present).

Es sei so, wie du gesagt hast.  
*Let it be as you have said.*

Sei der Berg auch noch so hoch, ich besteige ihn (297).  
 Möge der Berg auch noch so hoch sein, ich besteige ihn.  
*Let the mountain be ever so high, I shall ascend it.*

NOTE. Even the indicative is possible here: *Ist der Berg auch noch so hoch, ich besteige ihn*, or *Mag der Berg auch noch so hoch sein, ich besteige ihn*.



2. The less probable concessive subjunctive (imperfect).

Wäre der Berg auch noch so hoch, ich besteige ihn.

Möchte der Berg auch noch so hoch sein, ich besteige ihn.

*Were the mountain ever so high, I shall ascend it.*

**285. The potential subjunctive** denotes possibility, and is closely related to the subjunctive of unreality. Periphrastic forms with *mögen*, *können*, *sollen*, and *dürfen* are often used.

1. In doubting inquiries and exclamations.

Wäre es wohl möglich? *Would it perhaps be possible?*

Könnte es wohl möglich sein? *Could it be possible?*

Wer wüßte das nicht! *Who would n't know that!*

2. In modest assertions.

Das wäre wohl möglich, } *that might be possible.*  
Das dürfte wohl sein, }

Sie dürften sich geirrt haben, *you may have been mistaken.*

Es ließe sich noch vieles darüber sagen, *much might still be said in regard to that.*

Ich dachte, das wüßte doch ein jeder, *I should think everybody would know that.*

3. In unreal conditions.

The potential subjunctive in unreal conditions has two tenses — the imperfect, which denotes present time, and the pluperfect, which denotes past time. In the principal clause (the conclusion) the present and perfect conditionals may be used instead of the imperfect and pluperfect. This is also possible in the subordinate clause (the condition), but it occurs much less frequently.

Wenn ich Zeit hätte, so schriebe ich ihm einen Brief, or so würde ich ihm einen Brief schreiben.

*If I had time, I should write him a letter.*

Wenn ich Zeit gehabt hätte, so hätte ich ihm einen Brief geschrieben, or so würde ich ihm einen Brief geschrieben haben.

*If I had had time, I should have written him a letter.*

Occasionally the imperfect indicative occurs in either clause of unreal conditions, thus making the statement more real.

Mit diesem zweiten Pfeil durchschloß ich Euch, wenn ich mein liebes Kind getroffen hätte.

*With this second arrow I should have pierced your body if I had hit my child.*

4. In clauses after *als ob* and *als wenn*. If *ob* or *wenn* is omitted, the clause has inverted order.

Er sieht aus, als ob (als wenn) er krank wäre.

Er sieht aus, als wäre er krank.

*He looks as if he were sick.*

5. In clauses after a question or a negative.

The subjunctive is used in a subordinate clause after a question, a comparative, the adverb *zu* plus an adjective or adverb, a negative, a negative conjunction (*daß nicht*, *ohne daß*, *als daß*), or a negative relative (*der nicht*, *welcher nicht*). If, however, the statements are regarded as facts, the indicative must be used.

(a) More probable (present).

Wo ist der Beherzte, der tauche in diese Tiefe nieder? *Where is the courageous man who would dare to dive down into these depths?*

Nichts ist, das die Gewaltigen hemme, *there is nothing that would deter the mighty.*

Ich wünsche nichts Besseres, als daß es Ihnen wohl gehe, *I wish nothing better than that you may fare well.*

Keiner ist, der noch aufrecht stehe, als ich ganz allein, *there is no one still standing erect save me alone.*

(b) Less probable (imperfect and pluperfect).

Wo ist ein Berg im ganzen Land, den er nicht bestiege? *Where is there a mountain in the whole country which he would not ascend?*

Ihre Versöhnung ist zu plötzlich, als daß sie dauerhaft sein könnte, *your reconciliation is too sudden to be able to last.*

Wo ist ein Berg im ganzen Land, den er nicht bestiegen hätte? *Where is there a mountain in the whole country which he has not climbed?*  
 Ihre Versöhnung war zu plötzlich, als daß sie hätte dauerhaft sein können (296), *your reconciliation was too sudden to be able to last.*

**286. Indirect discourse.** In indirect discourse the speaker or writer reproduces in his own words what has previously been said, thought, or felt. If he wishes definitely to represent as uncertain the statements which he is reporting, or if he does not wish to assume any responsibility in regard to them, he always uses the subjunctive. If he positively wishes to indorse what he is reporting, or to lend greater vividness and directness to it, he uses the indicative. Accordingly the question of mood in indirect discourse depends on the speaker's or writer's attitude toward that which he is reporting.

**287.** In changing from direct to indirect discourse the present and future may remain, and the imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect are put into the perfect. When the present, the perfect, the future, and the future perfect subjunctive are like the corresponding forms of the indicative the imperfect is substituted for the present, the pluperfect for the perfect, the present conditional for the future, and the perfect conditional for the future perfect. The present with future meaning is generally changed to the future in indirect discourse.

**288.** The following table of tenses may serve to illustrate the rules given above (287):

## DIRECT DISCOURSE

## INDIRECT DISCOURSE

Present

Present or Imperfect

Imperfect

Perfect

Pluperfect

 { Perfect or  
 { Pluperfect

Future

 { Future or  
 { Present Conditional

Future Perfect

 { Future Perfect or  
 { Perfect Conditional

**289.** The more common changes from direct to indirect discourse may be illustrated by the following sentences :

## DIRECT

Ich bin krank.

*I am sick.*

Ich war krank.

Ich bin krank gewesen.

Ich war krank gewesen.

*I was sick.*

Der Lehrer wird nicht kommen.

*The teacher will not come.*

Sie werden kommen.

*They will come.*

Ist es wahr?

*Is it true?*

Was haben Sie getan?

*What did you do?*

Er war früher Lehrer.

*He was formerly a teacher.*

Wir kommen aus Thüringen.

*We come from Thuringia.*

## INDIRECT

Er sagt (sagte), daß er krank sei.

*He says (said) that he is (was) sick.*

Er sagt (sagte), daß er krank gewesen sei.

*He says (said) that he has (had) been sick.*

Der Schüler hofft (hoffte), daß der Lehrer nicht kommen werde.

*The pupil hopes (hoped) that the teacher will (would) not come.*

Er meint (meinte), daß sie kommen würden (not werden).

*He thinks (thought) that they will (would) come.*

Er fragt (fragte), ob es wahr sei.

*He asks (asked) whether it is (was) true.*

Er fragt (fragte), was ich getan hätte.

*He asks (asked) what I have (had) done.*

Man sagt (sagte), daß er früher Lehrer war.

*They say (said) he used to be a teacher.*

Sie sagten, daß sie aus Thüringen kamen.

*They said that they came from Thuringia.*

NOTE. Statements of certainty may be followed by either the subjunctive or the indicative.

Er wußte, daß ich krank war, *he knew that I was sick.*

Er wußte, daß sie nicht kommen werde, *he knew that she would not come.*

Ich war gewiß, daß er unrecht hatte, *I was certain that he was wrong.*

Er bewies, daß er unschuldig sei, *he proved that he was innocent.*

## ORDER OF WORDS

**290.** The position of words in a German sentence is largely determined by emphasis. The most important position is the beginning of the sentence, the next important the end, and the least important the middle of the sentence. Euphony and logical importance are also taken into consideration. A general impression as to the arrangement of words may be gained from the following scheme :

- |                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Subject                | 7. Predicate adjective or noun |
| 2. Inflected part of verb | 8. Negative                    |
| 3. Pronoun object         | 9. Separable prefix            |
| 4. Adverb of time         | 10. Past participle            |
| 5. Noun object            | 11. Infinitive                 |
| 6. Other adverbs          |                                |

**291.** The position of the inflected part of the verb is not determined by emphasis or logical importance. According as it stands after the subject, before the subject, or at the end of a clause, three fixed types of order — the normal, the inverted, and the transposed — are distinguished.

**292.** The normal order, in which the inflected part of the verb follows the subject, occurs :

1. In independent declarative clauses, unless some element other than the subject begins the clause.
2. In independent interrogative sentences whose subject is an interrogative pronoun or a noun modified by an interrogative adjective.

Das Kind hat eine Rose, *the child has a rose.*

Das Kind hat mir jetzt seine Rose gegeben, *the child has now given me its rose.*

Wer hat die Rose gehabt ? *Who had the rose ?*

Welcher Apfel ist der größte ? *Which apple is the largest ?*

Wir werden ihn begleiten, *we shall accompany him.*



**293. The inverted order**, in which the inflected part of the verb precedes the subject, occurs :

1. In independent declarative clauses beginning with some element other than the subject.
2. In independent interrogative sentences beginning with some element other than the subject.
3. In imperative sentences.
4. In principal clauses, for emphasis, in connection with *doch*.
5. In sentences in which a participle or an infinitive is put first for the sake of emphasis.

Gestern kam Fritz zu spät, *yesterday Fred was tardy.*

Morgen werden wir nach Hause gehen, *to-morrow we shall go home.*

Wem gehört diese Feder? *To whom does this pen belong?*

Welchen Apfel wollen Sie? *Which apple do you wish?*

Im Juni sind die Tage am längsten, *in June the days are the longest.*

Haben Sie sich gefürchtet? *Were you afraid?*

Den Mann kenne ich nicht, *that man I do not know.*

Als wir ankamen, war es schon Tag, *when we arrived it was day.*

Das, denke ich, ist meine Pflicht, *that, I think, is my duty.*

„Folge mir“, sagte er, *“follow me,” said he.*

Ist der Knabe fleißig? *Is the boy industrious?*

Geben Sie mir das Buch, bitte, *give me the book, please.*

Gehen wir nach Hause, *let us go home.*

Hab ich den Markt und die Straßen doch nie so einsam gesehen! *Why, I never saw the market and the streets so deserted!*

Geflohen war alles, *all had fled.*

Er morden lassen kann er mich, nicht richten, *he may have me murdered, but he cannot judge me.*

**294. In the transposed order** the inflected part of the verb stands at the end of the clause. This is also called the dependent order, since it occurs only in dependent clauses :

Das ist der Mann, der gestern hier war, *that is the man who was here yesterday.*

Ich habe das Buch, das ich verloren hatte, *I have the book which I had lost.*

Ich weiß, daß er nicht kommen wird, *I know that he will not come.*

Der Bediente sagte, daß sein Herr jetzt nicht zu Hause sei, *the servant said that his master was not at home now.*

Nachdem ich den Brief geschrieben hatte, bin ich spazieren gegangen, *after I had written the letter I took a walk.*

Wer weiß, was die Zukunft uns bringen wird? *Who knows what the future has in store for us?*

Erzähle mir, was geschehen ist, *tell me what has happened.*

**295.** The conjunctions *daß* and *wenn* are sometimes omitted. If *daß* is dropped, the order is normal, or, if some word other than the subject introduces the subordinate clause, inverted. If *wenn* is omitted, the order is inverted.

Ich weiß, er wird nicht kommen.

*I know he will not come.*

Der Bediente sagte, jetzt sei sein Herr nicht zu Hause.

*The servant said his master was not at home now.*

Wären Sie gestern gekommen, so hätten Sie uns zu Hause getroffen.

*If you had come yesterday, you would have found us at home.*

NOTE. See **294**, third and fourth sentences, and **181**.

**296.** A dependent clause containing an infinitive followed by another infinitive or by the old form of the past participle (**275**) has the normal order. In the future perfect not only the inflected form of *werden* is removed from the end of the clause but also the infinitive *haben*.

Ich weiß, daß ich es nicht werde tun können.

*I know that I shall not be able to do it.*

Er meinte, daß ich es nicht habe tun können.

*He thought that I could not have done it.*

Ich glaube, daß er bis jetzt die Schuld wird haben bezahlen müssen.

*I believe that by this time he will have been obliged to pay the debt.*

**297.** In concessive clauses the order may be either inverted or normal; but if a conjunction, relative pronoun, or conjunctive adverb is expressed, the transposed order occurs. The principal clause may take either the normal or the inverted order.

Sei der Berg auch noch so hoch,  
 Der Berg sei auch noch so hoch,  
 Wenn der Berg auch noch so hoch sei, } ich besteige ihn, or besteige ich ihn.

*Though the mountain be ever so high, I shall ascend it.*

Wo der Berg auch liege, ich besteige ihn, or besteige ich ihn.

*Wherever the mountain may be situated, I shall ascend it.*

Welche Vorurteile man auch gegen ihn hege, wird er doch sein Ziel erreichen.

*Whatever prejudices people may foster against him, nevertheless he will accomplish his purpose.*

**298.** The conjunctions *und*, *aber*, *allein*, *sondern*, *denn*, and *oder* do not affect the order.

**299.** A relative pronoun is generally not separated from its antecedent.

**300.** The indirect object usually precedes the direct object if both are nouns, unless the former is modified by a relative clause or it is desired to emphasize the latter.

Ich gab dem Lehrer das Buch.

*I gave the teacher the book.*

Ich gab das Buch dem Lehrer, der in diesem Zimmer war.

*I gave the book to the teacher who was in this room.*

**301.** If both objects are personal pronouns, the direct object generally precedes the indirect. The datives *mir* and *dir* are often followed by *es*: *mir's*, *dir's*.

Sie hat eine Rose. Ich habe sie ihr gegeben.

*She has a rose. I gave it to her.*

Sie wird sie Ihnen geben.

*She will give it to you.*

302. An indirect pronoun object precedes a direct noun object.

Ich habe ihr die Rose gegeben.

*I gave her the rose.*

303. Adverbs do not stand between the subject and the personal verb in principal clauses. Exceptions: also, indessen, nämlich, zwar.

Er spricht oft von Ihnen.

*He often speaks of you.*

Sie singt nie.

*She never sings.*

Der Brief also ist nicht angekommen.

*So the letter was not received.*

304. Separable prefixes stand at the end of the clause.

Er steht jeden Morgen um fünf Uhr auf.

*He gets up every morning at five o'clock.*

305. If there are several adverbs in a sentence, the order usually is time, place, manner, cause, purpose.

Er ist heute hier.

*He is here to-day.*

Er ist gestern schnell nach Hause gekommen.

*He hurried home yesterday.*

306. Adverbial phrases follow simple adverbs.

Sie hatte sich vorn in den Kahn gesetzt.

*She had seated herself in the front of the boat.*

307. Adverbs of time precede the direct object when it is a noun, and follow it when it is a pronoun.

Wir haben heute eine lange Aufgabe.

*We have a long lesson to-day.*

Er hat mich heute besucht.

*He called on me to-day.*

**308.** The negative *nicht* stands after a direct object. It precedes predicate adjectives, participles, and infinitives. Other positions are determined by meaning.

*Ich kenne den Mann nicht.*

*I do not know the man.*

*ni ken nu*

*Er ist nicht krank.*

*He is not sick.*

*Sie ist nicht gekommen.*

*She did not come.*

**309.** Present and perfect infinitives, perfect participles, and separable prefixes (251) stand at the end of the clause.

*Sie wird ein deutsches Lied singen, she will sing a German song.*

*Sie wird ein deutsches Lied gesungen haben, she will have sung a German song.*

*Sie hat ein deutsches Lied gesungen, she has sung a German song.*

*Hatte sie ein deutsches Lied gesungen? Had she sung a German song?*

*Er macht die Tür auf, he is opening the door.*

NOTE. In a dependent clause the separable prefix and the present or imperfect of the verb meet and are joined.

*Ich dachte, daß er die Tür aufmachte.*

*I thought he was opening the door.*

**310.** The infinitive with *zu* is preceded by all of its modifiers. If unmodified, it may be included within the clause of which it forms an adjunct, but usually it follows. When modified it regularly stands outside of the clause.

*Diese Aufgabe lernen zu müssen, macht mir keine Freude, to be obliged to learn this lesson does not make me feel happy.*

*Sie hat sich entschlossen, ein deutsches Lied zu singen, she has decided to sing a German song.*

*Sie fing an zu singen, or Sie fing zu singen an, she began to sing.*

*Er hat mir etwas zu tun gegeben, he gave me something to do.*

*Er ist an mir vorbeigegangen, ohne mich gesehen zu haben, he passed by me without having seen me.*



## VOWEL GRADATION

**311.** Strong verbs have vowel change in their principal parts. The vowel of the imperfect stem is never like that of the infinitive. The vowel of the past participle may be like that of the infinitive or of the imperfect stem, or it may be different from either. This change of vowel in the principal parts is called vowel gradation.

**312.** CLASS I. 1. Gradation ei — i — i.

beißen, biß, gebissen  
reiten, ritt, geritten

Membership: All strong verbs with ei plus *ch*, *f*, *ß*, and *t*, and *leiden* and *schneiden*. Exception: *heißen*.

2. Gradation ei — ie — ie.

bleiben, blieb, geblieben

Membership: All strong verbs with ei except those belonging to Class I, 1 and *heißen*.

**313.** CLASS II. Gradation ie — o — o.

fliegen, flog, geflogen  
fließen, floß, geflossen

Membership: All strong verbs with ie (except *liegen*), besides a few that do not have ie in the infinitive and which are given in the following list. The *o* is short in the imperfect and past participle when it is followed by two or more consonants (6), otherwise it is long.

bewegen	dreschen	schmelzen	schallen	gären	fären
heben	fechten	schwellen	saufen	schwären	lügen
pflegen	flechten	glimmen	saugen	wägen	trügen
scheren	melken	klimmen	schrauben	löschen	
weben	quellen		schrauben	schwören	

Sprichwörter. Schönheit vergeht, Tugend besteht.  
Jeder ist seines Glückes Schmied.

**314. CLASS III. 1. Gradation i — a — u.**

binden, band, gebunden

Membership: All strong verbs with i plus nd, ng, and nf.

**2. Gradation i — a — o.**

beginnen, begann, begonnen

Membership: The following verbs with i plus nn, and schwimmen: beginnen, gewinnen, rinnen, sinnen, spinnen.

**3. Gradation e — ä — o.**

helfen, half, geholfen

Membership: bergen, bersten, gelten, helfen, schelten, sterben, verderben, werben, werfen.

**315. CLASS IV. Gradation e — ā — o.**

sprechen, sprach, gesprochen

Membership: befehlen, brechen, empfehlen, nehmen, schrecken, sprechen, stehen, stehen, treffen, treten.

**316. CLASS V. Gradation e — a — e.**

sehen, sah, gesehen

Membership: All strong verbs with e except those belonging to Class III, 3 and to Class IV. The verbs bitten, bat, gebeten; liegen, lag, gelegen; and sitzen, saß, gegessen, also belong here.

**317. CLASS VI. Gradation a — u — a.**

fahren, fuhr, gefahren

Membership: baden, fahren, graben, laden, schaffen, schlagen, tragen, wachsen, waschen, and stehen, stand, gestanden.

**318. CLASS VII. Gradation a — ie — a.**

halten, hielt, gehalten

Membership: blasen, braten, fallen, halten, lassen, raten, schlafen, and hauen, hieb, gehauen; laufen, lief, gelaufen; rufen, rief, gerufen; heißen, hieß, geheißen; stoßen, stieß, gestoßen; fangen, fing, gefangen; hängen, hing, gehangen; and gehen, ging, gegangen.

## LIST OF STRONG VERBS

**319.** The following list of strong verbs is meant to contain those which are regularly strong, and also such as have weak forms. The imperfect subjunctive, when irregular, is given below the imperfect indicative. A number of strong verbs are omitted in this list, but they may be found under **320**.

NOTE. For the vowel of the present indicative see **232-236**.

befehlen	befahl beföhle	befohlen	<i>command</i>
sich befleiß	befleiß sich	sich beflissen	<i>apply one's self</i>
beginnen	begann begönne	begonnen	<i>begin</i>
beißen	biß	gebissen	<i>bite</i>
bergen	barg bürge or bärge	geborgen	<i>hide</i>
bersten <sup>1</sup>	barst	geborsten	<i>burst</i>
betrügen	betrog	betrogen	<i>cheat</i>
biegen	bog	gebogen	<i>bend</i>
bieten	bot	geboten	<i>offer</i>
binden	band	gebunden	<i>bind</i>
bitten	bat	gebeten	<i>ask</i>
blasen	blies	geblasen	<i>blow</i>
bleiben	blieb	geblieben	<i>remain</i>
braten <sup>2</sup>	bratete (briet)	gebraten	<i>roast</i>
brechen	brach	gebrochen	<i>break</i>
dingen <sup>3</sup>	(dang)	gedungen	<i>hire</i>
dreschen	drosch (drasch)	gedroschen	<i>thresh</i>
dringen	drang	gedrungen	<i>press</i>
empfehlen	empfahl empföhle	empfohlen	<i>recommend</i>
erlöschen	erlosch	erloschen	<i>go out (of a light)</i>

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes weak.

<sup>2</sup> Present sometimes weak.

<sup>3</sup> Generally weak.

erschrecken	erschraf	erschrocken	<i>be afraid</i>
essen	āß	geessen	<i>eat</i>
fahren	fuhr	gefahren	<i>go, drive</i>
fallen	fiel	gefallen	<i>fall</i>
fangen	fang	gefangen	<i>catch</i>
fechten <sup>1</sup>	focht	gefochten	<i>fight</i>
finden	fand	gefunden	<i>find</i>
✓ flechten <sup>1</sup>	flocht	geflochten	<u><i>braid</i></u>
fliegen	flog	geflogen	<i>fly</i>
fliehen	floh	geflohen	<i>flee</i>
fließen	floß	geflossen	<i>flow</i>
fressen	frāß	gefressen	<i>devour</i>
frieren	fror	gefroren	<i>freeze</i>
gebären <sup>2</sup>	gebar	geboren	<i>bear</i>
geben	gab	gegeben	<i>give</i>
✓ gedeihen	gedieh	gediehen	<i>thrive</i>
✓ gehen	ging	gegangen	<i>go</i>
gelingen	gelang	gelungen	<i>succeed</i>
gelten	galt	gegolten	<i>be worth</i>
	gölte		
genesen	genas	genesen	<i>recover</i>
genießen	genoß	genossen	<i>enjoy</i>
geschehen	geschah	geschehen	<i>happen</i>
gewinnen	gewann	gewonnen	<i>win</i>
	gewönne		
gießen	goß	gegossen	<i>pour</i>
gleichen	glich	geglichen	<i>be like</i>
gleiten <sup>1</sup>	glitt	geglichen	<i>glide</i>
glimmen <sup>1</sup>	glomm	geglommen	<i>glimmer</i>
graben	grub	gegraben	<i>dig</i>
greifen	griff	gegriffen	<i>seize</i>
halten	hielt	gehalten	<i>hold</i>

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes weak.

<sup>2</sup> Ich gebäre, du gebierst (gebärst), sie gebiert (gebärt).

✓ hauen	hieb	gehauen	<i>hew</i>
✓ heben	hob	gehoben	<i>raise</i>
heißen	hieß	geheißen	<i>be called</i>
helfen	half	geholfen	<i>help</i>
fiesen <sup>1</sup>	for	geforen	<i>choose</i>
✓ füren }			
flimmen <sup>1</sup>	flomm	geflommen	<i>climb</i>
flingen <sup>1</sup>	flang	geflungen	<i>sound</i>
kniffen	kniff	gekniffen	<i>pinch</i>
kommen	kam	gekommen	<i>come</i>
kreischen <sup>1</sup>	( <i>frisch</i> )	gefrischen	<i>scream</i>
✓ kriechen	kroch	gekrochen	<i>creep</i>
laden <sup>2</sup>	lud	geladen	<i>load, invite</i>
lassen	ließ	gelassen	<i>let</i>
laufen <sup>8</sup>	lief	gelaufen	<i>run</i>
leiden	litt	gelitten	<i>suffer</i>
leihen	lieh	geliehen	<i>lend</i>
lesen	las	gelesen	<i>read</i>
liegen	lag	gelegen	<i>lie</i>
löschen <sup>1, 4</sup>	losch	gelöschen	{ <i>go out, put out,</i> <i>quench (thirst)</i>
lügen	log	gelogen	<i>lie</i>
✓ mahlen <sup>5</sup>	mahlte	gemahlen	<i>grind</i>
meiden	mied	gemieden	<i>shun</i>
melken <sup>1</sup>	molt	gemolken	<i>milk</i>
messen	māß	gemessen	<i>measure</i>
mißlingen	mißlang	mißlungen	<i>fail</i>
nehmen	nahm	genommen	<i>take</i>
pfeifen	pfiff	gepfiffen	<i>whistle</i>
preisen <sup>1</sup>	pries	gepriesen	<i>praise</i>
raten	riet	geraten	<i>advise</i>
reiben	rieb	gerieben	<i>rub</i>

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes weak.<sup>2</sup> Sometimes weak in present.<sup>8</sup> See 233.<sup>4</sup> du liſcheſt, er liſcht.<sup>5</sup> Now always weak except in participle.



reißen	riß	gerißen	<i>tear</i>
reiten	ritt	geritten	<i>ride</i>
riechen	roch	gerochen	<i>smell</i>
ringen	rang	gerungen	<i>wrestle</i>
rinnen	rann	geronnen	<i>run</i>
rufen	rief	gerufen	<i>call</i>
salzen <sup>1</sup>	salzte	gesalzen	<i>salt</i>
saufen <sup>2, 5</sup>	soff	gesoffen	<i>drink</i>
saugen	sog	gesogen	<i>suck</i>
schallen <sup>3</sup>	(scholl)	(geschollen)	<i>sound</i>
scheiden	schied	geschieden	<i>part</i>
scheinen	schien	geschienen	<i>shine</i>
schelten	schalt	gescholten	<i>scold</i>
	schölte or schällte		
schieben	schob	geschoben	<i>shove</i>
schießen	schuß	geschossen	<i>shoot</i>
schinden	schand	geschunden	<i>flay</i>
schlafen	schlief	geschlafen	<i>sleep</i>
schlagen	schlug	geschlagen	<i>strike</i>
schleichen	schlich	geschlichen	<i>creep</i>
schließen	schloß	geschlossen	<i>shut</i>
schlingen	schlang	geschlungen	<i>sling</i>
schmeißen	schmiß	geschmissen	<i>dash</i>
schnauben <sup>4</sup>	schnob	geschnoben	<i>snort</i>
schneiden	schnitt	geschnitten	<i>cut</i>
schrauben <sup>4</sup>	schrob	geschroben	<i>screw</i>
schreiben	schrieb	geschrieben	<i>write</i>
schreien	schrie	geschrien	<i>cry</i>
schreiten	schritt	geschritten	<i>stride</i>
schroten <sup>1</sup>	schrotete	geschroten	<i>grind</i>
schwären	schwor (schwur)	geschworen	<i>fester</i>

<sup>1</sup> Now always weak except in participle.    <sup>2</sup> Sometimes weak in present.

<sup>3</sup> Present now always weak, and other forms generally weak.    <sup>4</sup> Usually weak.    <sup>5</sup> See 233.

ſchweigen	ſchwieg	geſchwiegen	<i>be silent</i>
ſchwimmen	ſchwamm	geſchwommen	<i>swim</i>
	ſchwömmen		
ſchwinden	ſchwand	geſchwunden	<i>vanish</i>
ſchwingen	ſchwang	geſchwungen	<i>swing</i>
ſchwören	ſchwur	geſchworen	<i>swear</i>
ſehen	ſah	geſehen	<i>see</i>
ſein	war	geweſen	<i>be</i>
ſieden <sup>1</sup>	(ſott)	geſotten	<i>boil</i>
ſingen	ſang	geſungen	<i>sing</i>
ſinken	ſank	geſunken	<i>sink</i>
ſinnen	ſann	geſonnen	<i>think</i>
ſißen	ſaß	geſeſſen	<i>sit</i>
ſpalten <sup>2</sup>	ſpaltete	geſpalten	<i>split</i>
ſpeien <sup>3</sup>	ſpie	geſpien	<i>spit</i>
ſpinnen	ſpann	geſponnen	<i>spin</i>
ſprechen	ſprach	geſprochen	<i>speak</i>
ſprießen	ſproß	geſproſſen	<i>sprout</i>
ſpringen	ſprang	geſprungen	<i>spring</i>
ſtechen	ſtach	geſtochen	<i>prick</i>
ſtecken <sup>1</sup>	ſtaf	(geſtocken)	<i>stick</i>
ſtehen	ſtand	geſtanden	<i>stand</i>
ſtehlen	ſtahl	geſtohlen	<i>steal</i>
ſteigen	ſtieg	geſtiegen	<i>climb</i>
ſterben	ſtarb	geſtorben	<i>die</i>
ſtieben	ſtob	geſtoben	<i>scatter</i>
ſtinken	ſtank	geſtunken	<i>stink</i>
ſtoßen <sup>4</sup>	ſtieß	geſtoßen	<i>push</i>
ſtreichen	ſtrich	geſtrichen	<i>stroke</i>
ſtreiten	ſtritt	geſtritten	<i>contend</i>
tragen	trug	getragen	<i>carry</i>
treffen	traf	getroffen	<i>hit</i>

<sup>1</sup> Usually weak. <sup>2</sup> Now always weak except in participle. <sup>3</sup> Sometimes weak. <sup>4</sup> See 233.

<sup>3</sup> Some-

treiben	trieb	getrieben	<i>drive</i>
treten	trat	getreten	<i>tread</i>
triefen <sup>1</sup>	(troff)	getroffen	<i>drip</i>
trinken	trank	getrunken	<i>drink</i>
trügen	trog	getrogen	<i>deceive</i>
tun	tat	getan	<i>do</i>
verderben	verdarb	verdorben	<i>spoil</i>
	verdürbe		
verdießen	verdroß	verdroffen	<i>vex</i>
vergessen	vergäß	vergeffen	<i>forget</i>
verlieren	verlor	verloren	<i>lose</i>
wachsen	wuchß	gewachsen	<i>grow</i>
wägen <sup>2</sup>	wog	gewogen	<i>{ weigh (with the mind)</i>
waschen	wusch	gewaschen	<i>wash</i>
weben <sup>1</sup>	wob	gewoben	<i>weave</i>
weichen	wich	gewichen	<i>yield</i>
weisen	wies	gemiesen	<i>show</i>
werben	warb	geworben	<i>sue</i>
werden	wurde (ward)	geworden	<i>become</i>
werfen	warf	geworfen	<i>throw</i>
wiegen <sup>3</sup>	wog	gewogen	<i>weigh</i>
winden	wand	gewunden	<i>wind</i>
ziehen	zieh	geziehen	<i>accuse</i>
ziehen	zog	gezogen	<i>draw</i>
zwingen	zwang	gezwungen	<i>force</i>

Sprichwörter. Hunger ist der beste Koch.

Reden ist Silber, Schweigen ist Gold.

Wer andern eine Grube gräbt, fällt selbst hinein.

Tue Recht und scheue niemand.

Wer Gott vertraut, hat wohl gebaut.

<sup>1</sup> Usually weak. <sup>2</sup> Wägen is transitive and is used figuratively; wiegen is both transitive and intransitive, and has a literal meaning. <sup>3</sup> See wägen.

## DIFFERENTIATION OF CERTAIN VERBS

## 320. List I.

backen	backte (buck)	gebacken	<i>bake</i>
backen	backte	gebackt	<i>stick, bake</i>
erbleichen	erblich	erbleichen	<i>die</i>
erbleichen	erbleichte	erbleicht	<i>turn pale</i>
erschrecken	erschraf	erschrocken	<i>be terrified</i>
erschrecken	erschreckte	erschreckt	<i>terrify</i>
gären	gor	gegoren (lit.)	<i>ferment</i>
gären	gärte	gegärt (fig.)	<i>ferment</i>
hängen } hängen }	hing	gehängen (intr.) <sup>1</sup>	<i>hang</i>
hängen	hängte (hing)	gehängt (gehängen) (trans.)	<i>hang</i>
pflegen	pflog (pflag)	gepflogen	<i>carry on, manage</i>
pflegen	pflegte	gepflegt	<i>nurse, be accustomed</i>
schaffen <sup>2</sup>	schuf	geschaffen	<i>create, produce</i>
schaffen	schaffte	geschafft	<i>remove, work, procure</i>
scheren	schor	geschoren	<i>shear</i>
scheren <sup>3</sup>	scherte	geschert	<i>{ concern, bother (impv. be off)</i>
schleifen	schliff	geschliffen	<i>grind</i>
schleifen	schleifte	geschleift	<i>drag</i>
schmelzen <sup>3</sup>	schmolz <sup>4</sup>	geschmolzen (intr.)	<i>melt</i>
schmelzen	schmelzte	geschmolzt (trans.)	<i>melt</i>
schwellen	schwell	geschwellen (intr.)	<i>swell</i>
schwellen	schwellte	geschwellt (trans.)	<i>swell</i>
verwirren	verwirrte	verworren	<i>be confused</i>
verwirren	verwirrte	verwirrt (trans.)	<i>confuse</i>
wägen <sup>5</sup>	wog	gewogen	<i>weigh (with the mind)</i>
wiegen <sup>5</sup>	wog	gewogen	<i>weigh</i>
wiegen	wiegte	gewiegt	<i>rock</i>

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes also transitive. <sup>2</sup> See 233. <sup>3</sup> Present both strong and weak.<sup>4</sup> Sometimes transitive.<sup>5</sup> See p. 100, note 2.

## 321. List II.

beten	betete	gebetet	<i>pray</i>
bieten	bot	geboten	<i>offer</i>
bitten	bat	gebeten	<i>ask</i>
brechen	brach	gebrochen	<i>break</i>
bringen	brachte	gebracht	<i>bring</i>
danken	dankte	gedankt	<i>thank</i>
denken	dachte	gedacht	<i>think</i>
fliegen	flog	geflogen	<i>fly</i>
fliehen	floh	geflohen	<i>flee</i>
genesen	genas	genesen	<i>recover</i>
genießen	genoß	genossen	<i>enjoy</i>
hauen	hieb	gehauen	<i>hew</i>
heben	hob	gehoben	<i>raise</i>
kennen	kannte	gekannt	<i>know</i>
können	konnte	gekonnt	<i>be able</i>
leiden	litt	gelitten	<i>suffer</i>
leiten	leitete	geleitet	<i>lead</i>
legen	legte	gelegt	<i>lay</i>
liegen	lag	gelegen	<i>lie</i>
lügen	log	gelogen	<i>lie</i>
machen	machte	gemacht	<i>make</i>
mögen	mochte	gemocht	<i>like, may</i>
setzen	setzte	gesetzt	<i>place, set</i>
sitzen	saß	gesehen	<i>sit</i>
wachsen	wuchs	gewachsen	<i>grow</i>
waschen	wusch	gewaschen	<i>wash</i>

## Recht und Liebe

Das Recht sagt: „Jedem das Seine!“

Die Liebe: „Jedem das Deine!“

Wilhelm Müller



Alles in der Welt läßt sich ertragen,  
Nur nicht eine Reihe von schönen Tagen.

Goethe

STRONG NOUNS — WITH VOWEL MUTATION<sup>1</sup>

## MONOSYLLABLES

322. Masculines with plural in *e*.

der Abt	<i>abbot</i>	der Gang	<i>walk</i>	der Kran	<i>crane</i>
der Arzt	<i>physician</i>	der Gast	<i>guest</i>	der Kranz	<i>wreath</i>
der Ast	<i>branch</i>	der Gaul	<i>horse</i>	der Kropf	<i>craw</i>
der Bach	<i>brook</i>	der Grund	<i>reason</i>	der Krug	<i>pitcher</i>
der Ball	<i>ball</i>	der Grüß	<i>greeting</i>	der Kuß	<i>kiss</i>
der Bart	<i>beard</i>	der Guß	<i>casting</i>	der Lak	<i>corset, bib</i>
der Baum	<i>tree</i>	der Hahn	<i>cock</i>	der Lauf	<i>course</i>
der Block	<i>block</i>	der Hals	<i>neck</i>	der Lohn	<i>reward</i>
der Bock	<i>he-goat</i>	der Hof	<i>court</i>	der Markt	<i>market</i>
der Brauch	<i>custom</i>	der Hut	<i>hat</i>	der Marsch	<i>march</i>
der Bruch	<i>fracture</i>	der Kahn	<i>boat</i>	der Mops	<i>pug dog</i>
der Bund	<i>alliance</i>	der Kamm	<i>comb</i>	der Napf	<i>bowl</i>
der Busch	<i>bush</i>	der Kampf	<i>combat</i>	der Papst	<i>pope</i>
der Damm	<i>dam</i>	der Kauf	<i>purchase</i>	der Paß	<i>pass</i>
der Draht	<i>wire</i>	der Kauz	<i>brown owl</i>	der Pfahl	<i>stake</i>
der Duft	<i>fragrance</i>	der Klang	<i>sound</i>	der Pflock	<i>peg</i>
der Dunst	<i>vapor</i>	der Klob	<i>dumpling</i>	der Pflug	<i>plow</i>
der Fall	<i>fall</i>	der Klotz	<i>block</i>	der Pfropf	<i>cork</i>
der Floh	<i>flea</i>	der Knauf	<i>knob</i>	der Plan	<i>plan</i>
der Fluch	<i>curse</i>	der Knopf	<i>button</i>	der Platz	<i>place</i>
der Flüg	<i>flight</i>	der Knüst	<i>crust</i>	der Propst	<i>rector</i>
der Fluß	<i>river</i>	der Koch	<i>cook</i>	der Puff	<i>thump</i>
der Frosch	<i>frog</i>	der Kopf	<i>head</i>	der Rang	<i>rank</i>
der Fuchs	<i>fox</i>	der Korb	<i>basket</i>	der Rat	<i>councilor</i>
der Fuß	<i>foot</i>	der Krampf	<i>cramp</i>	der Rauch	<i>smoke</i>

<sup>1</sup> Nouns of infrequent occurrence have been omitted in these lists.

der Raum	<i>space</i>	der Schöß	<i>lap</i>	der Strumpf	<i>stocking</i>
der Raufsch	{ <i>intoxi- cation</i>	der Schrank	<i>case</i>	der Strunk	<i>stump</i>
der Rock		der Schrund	<i>cleft</i>	der Stuhl	<i>chair</i>
der Rumpf	<i>coat</i>	der Schub	<i>push</i>	der Stumpf	<i>stump</i>
	{ <i>trunk (of the body)</i>	der Schuß	<i>shot</i>	der Sturm	<i>storm</i>
		der Schwamm	<i>sponge</i>	der Sturz	<i>fall</i>
der Saal	<i>room</i>	der Schwank	<i>prank</i>	der Sumpf	<i>swamp</i>
der Sack	<i>sack</i>	der Schwanz	<i>tail</i>	der Tanz	<i>dance</i>
der Saft	<i>juice</i>	der Schwarm	<i>swarm</i>	der Ton	<i>tone</i>
der Sarg	<i>coffin</i>	der Schwallst	<i>swelling</i>	der Topf	<i>pot</i>
der Satz	<i>sentence</i>	der Schwung	<i>swing</i>	der Dorf	<i>turf</i>
der Saum	<i>hem</i>	der Schwur	<i>oath</i>	der Trank	<i>drink</i>
der Schaft	<i>shaft</i>	der Sohn	<i>son</i>	der Traum	<i>dream</i>
der Schatz	<i>treasure</i>	der Span	<i>shaving</i>	der Trog	<i>trough</i>
der Schaum	<i>foam</i>	der Spaß	<i>joke</i>	der Tropf	<i>simpleton</i>
der Schlaf	{ <i>temple (of the head)</i>	der Spruch	<i>saying</i>	der Turm	<i>tower</i>
		der Sprung	<i>jump</i>	der Vögt	<i>governor</i>
		der Spund	<i>bung</i>	der Wall	<i>rampart</i>
der Schlag	<i>blow</i>	der Stab	<i>staff</i>	der Wanst	<i>paunch</i>
der Schlauch	{ <i>leather bag</i>	der Stall	<i>stable</i>	der Wolf	<i>wolf</i>
		der Stamm	<i>trunk</i>	der Wuchs	<i>growth</i>
der Schlund	<i>chasm</i>	der Stand	<i>rank</i>	der Wunsch	<i>wish</i>
der Schlurf	<i>gulp</i>	der Stock	<i>stick, cane</i>	der Wurf	<i>throw</i>
der Schluß	<i>close</i>	der Storch	<i>stork</i>	der Zahn	<i>tooth</i>
der Schmauß	<i>feast</i>	der Stöß	<i>push, pile</i>	der Zaum	<i>bridle</i>
der Schnaps	<i>whisky</i>	der Strang	<i>rope</i>	der Zaun	<i>fence</i>
der Schopf	<i>tuft</i>	der Strauch	<i>bush</i>	der Zoll	<i>toll</i>
		der Strom	<i>stream</i>	der Zopf	<i>cue</i>
				der Zug	<i>train</i>

### 323. Masculines with plural in *er*.

der Gott	<i>god</i>	der Ort	<i>place</i>	der Wald	<i>forest</i>
der Mann	<i>man</i>	der Rand	<i>edge</i>	der Wurm	<i>worm</i>

NOTE. Only two nonmutable masculine monosyllables, *der Geist*, *spirit*, and *der Leib*, *body*, take *er* in the plural.

324. Feminines with plural in *e*.

die Angst	<i>anxiety</i>	die Kluft	<i>cleft</i>	die Naht	<i>seam</i>
die Art	<i>ax</i>	die Kraft	<i>strength</i>	die Not	<i>need</i>
die Bank	<i>bench</i>	die Kuh	<i>cow</i>	die Nuß	<i>nut</i>
die Brunst	<i>fire, lust</i>	die Kunst	<i>art</i>	die Sau	<i>sow</i>
die Brust	<i>breast</i>	die Laus	<i>louse</i>	die Schlucht	<i>cleft</i>
die Faust	<i>fist</i>	die Luft	<i>air</i>	die Schnur	<i>string</i>
die Frucht	<i>fruit</i>	die Lust	<i>pleasure</i>	die Stadt	<i>city</i>
die Gans	<i>goose</i>	die Macht	<i>might</i>	die Sucht	<i>malady</i>
die Gruft	<i>vault</i>	die Magd	<i>servant girl</i>	die Wand	<i>wall</i>
die Hand	<i>hand</i>	die Maus	<i>mouse</i>	die Wurst	<i>sausage</i>
die Haut	<i>skin</i>	die Nacht	<i>night</i>	die Zunft	<i>guild</i>

325. Neuters with plural in *er*.

das Aas	<i>carcass</i>	das Gras	<i>grass</i>	das Loch	<i>hole</i>
das Amt	<i>office</i>	das Gut	<i>property</i>	das Maul	<i>mouth</i>
das Bad	<i>bath</i>	das Haupt	<i>head</i>	das Pfand	<i>pledge</i>
das Blatt	<i>leaf</i>	das Haus	<i>house</i>	das Rad	<i>wheel</i>
das Buch	<i>book</i>	das Holz	<i>wood</i>	das Schloß	<i>castle</i>
das Dach	<i>roof</i>	das Horn	<i>horn</i>	das Tal	<i>valley</i>
das Dorf	<i>village</i>	das Huhn	<i>chicken</i>	das Tuch	<i>cloth</i>
das Fach	<i>compartment</i>	das Kalb	<i>calf</i>	das Volk	<i>people</i>
das Faß	<i>barrel</i>	das Korn	<i>grain</i>	das Wams	<i>waistcoat</i>
das Glas	<i>glass</i>	das Kraut	<i>herb</i>		
das Grab	<i>grave</i>	das Lamm	<i>lamb</i>		

326. Neuters with plural in *e*.

das Chor	<i>choir (part of a church)</i>	das Floß	<i>raft</i>
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Trüge gern noch länger des Lehrers Bürden,  
Wenn Schüler nur nicht gleich Lehrer würden.

Goethe

## POLYSYLLABLES

327. Masculines in *el*, *en*, *er*, with no additional ending in the plural.

der Acker	<i>field</i>	der Hafen	<i>harbor</i>	der Ofen	<i>stove</i>
der Apfel	<i>apple</i>	der Hammer	<i>hammer</i>	der Sattel	<i>saddle</i>
der Boden	<i>soil</i>	der Handel	<i>quarrel</i>	der Schaden	<i>damage</i>
der Bruder	<i>brother</i>	der Laden	<i>store</i>	der Schnabel	<i>beak</i>
der Faden	<i>thread</i>	der Mangel	<i>want</i>	der Schwager	<i>brother-in-law</i>
der Garten	<i>garden</i>	der Mantel	<i>cloak</i>	der Vater	<i>father</i>
der Graben	<i>ditch</i>	der Nagel	<i>nail</i>	der Vogel	<i>bird</i>

328. The two masculines in *ium* with plural in *er* (74, 5).

der Irrtum	<i>error</i>	der Reichtum	<i>wealth</i>
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329. Nine foreign masculines with plural in *e*.

der Altar	<i>altar</i>	der General	<i>general</i>	der Kardinal	<i>cardinal</i>
der Bischof	<i>bishop</i>	der Kanal	<i>canal</i>	der Morast	<i>morass</i>
der Choral	<i>hymn</i>	der Kaplan	<i>chaplain</i>	der Palast	<i>palace</i>

330. Two feminines with no additional ending in the plural.

die Mutter	<i>mother</i>	die Tochter	<i>daughter</i>
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331. Neuters with plural in *er* (52, 53).

das Gehalt	<i>salary</i>	das Gewand	<i>garment</i>
das Gemach	<i>room (of a house)</i>	das Hospital	<i>hospital</i>

NOTE. Without vowel mutation: das Geschlecht, *race, sex*; das Gespenst, *ghost*; das Regiment, *regiment*; and das Gemüt (pl. Gemüter), *mind, disposition*.

332. One neuter with no additional ending in the plural.

das Kloster	<i>monastery</i>
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## Der rechte Lehrmeister

Folg' als Jünger nicht dem Lehrer, dessen Saal ist immer voll,  
 Weil im Spiel er alle Schüler zu Doktoren machen soll;  
 Der mit Müh' dem Doktor lehret, daß er nur ein Schüler ist,  
 Dessen kleine Pforte suche, eh zu groß du worden bist.

Wilhelm Müller

## STRONG NOUNS—WITHOUT VOWEL MUTATION

## MONOSYLLABLES

333. Nonmutable neuters with plural in *er*.

das Bild	<i>picture</i>	das Kind	<i>child</i>	das Reis	<i>shoot</i>
das Brett	<i>board</i>	das Kleid	<i>dress</i>	das Rind	<i>beef</i>
das Ei	<i>egg</i>	das Licht	<i>light</i>	das Schwert	<i>sword</i>
das Feld	<i>field</i>	das Lid	<i>eyelid</i>	das Stift	<i>institution</i>
das Geld	<i>money</i>	das Lied	<i>song</i>	das Weib	<i>woman</i>
das Glied	<i>link</i>	das Nest	<i>nest</i>		

334. Nonmutable neuters with plural in *e*.

das Beet	{ <i>bed (in a</i> <i>garden)</i>	das Heer	<i>army</i>	das Schiff	<i>ship</i>
das Beil	<i>ax</i>	das Heft	<i>notebook</i>	das Schwein	<i>hog</i>
das Bein	<i>leg</i>	das Knie	<i>knee</i>	das Seil	<i>rope</i>
das Bier	<i>beer</i>	das Kreuz	<i>cross</i>	das Sieb	<i>sieve</i>
das Deck	<i>deck</i>	das Meer	<i>sea</i>	das Spiel	<i>play</i>
das Erz	<i>ore</i>	das Netz	<i>net</i>	das Stück	<i>piece</i>
das Fell	<i>hide</i>	das Ohr	{ <i>eye of a</i> <i>needle</i>	das Teil	<i>share</i>
das Fest	<i>festival</i>	das Öl	<i>oil</i>	das Tier	<i>animal</i>
das Gift	<i>poison</i>	das Pferd	<i>horse</i>	das Werk	<i>work</i>
das Gleis	<i>track</i>	das Reh	<i>doe</i>	das Zelt	<i>tent</i>
		das Reich	<i>empire</i>	das Ziel	<i>goal</i>



### 335. Mutatable neuters without vowel mutation with plural in *e*.

das Boot	<i>boat</i>	das Jahr	<i>year</i>	das Pfund	<i>pound</i>
das Brot	<i>bread</i>	das Joch	<i>yoke</i>	das Pult	<i>desk</i>
das Bund	<i>bundle</i>	das Los	<i>lot</i>	das Quart	<i>quart</i>
das Garn	<i>yarn</i>	das Lot	<i>plumb</i>	das Schaf	<i>sheep</i>
das Gras	<i>grass</i>	das Mal	<i>time</i>	das Schwad	<i>swath</i>
das Gramm	<i>gram</i>	das Mus	<i>stewed fruit</i>	das Tau	<i>heavy rope</i>
das Haar	<i>hair</i>	das Paar	<i>pair</i>	das Tor	<i>gate</i>

### 336. Mutatable masculines without vowel mutation with plural in *e*.

der Aal	<i>eel</i>	der Gran	{ <i>grain (a</i> <i>weight)</i>	der Punkt	<i>point</i>
der Aar	<i>eagle</i>			der Qualm	<i>vapor</i>
der Akt	<i>act</i>	der Gurt	<i>girth</i>	der Quarz	<i>quartz</i>
der Arm	<i>arm</i>	der Haft	<i>clasp</i>	der Ruf	<i>call</i>
der Bann	{ <i>proscrip-</i> <i>tion</i>	der Halm	<i>blade</i>	der Schacht	<i>shaft</i>
		der Huf	<i>hoof</i>	der Schalk	<i>rogue</i>
der Born	<i>fount</i>	der Hund	<i>dog</i>	der Schuft	<i>scamp</i>
der Borst	<i>crack</i>	der Kohl	<i>cabbage</i>	der Schuh	<i>shoe</i>
der Buchs	<i>box tree</i>	der Kulm	<i>peak</i>	der Star	<i>starling</i>
der Dachs	<i>badger</i>	der Kurs	<i>course</i>	der Stoff	<i>stuff</i>
der Docht	<i>wick</i>	der Lachs	<i>salmon</i>	der Strolch	<i>vagabond</i>
der Dolch	<i>dagger</i>	der Laut	<i>sound</i>	der Sund	<i>strait, sound</i>
der Dom	<i>cathedral</i>	der Luchs	<i>lynx</i>	der Tag	<i>day</i>
der Falz	<i>groove</i>	der Mohr	<i>nightmare</i>	der Takt	{ <i>time (in</i> <i>music)</i>
der Farn	<i>fern</i>	der Molch	{ <i>sala-</i> <i>mander</i>	der Thron	<i>throne</i>
der Faun	<i>faun</i>			der Toast	<i>toast</i>
der Flachs	<i>flax</i>	der Mund	<i>mouth</i>	der Troß	<i>crowd</i>
der Fund	<i>find</i>	der Pakt	<i>agreement</i>		
der Golf	<i>gulf</i>	der Pfad	<i>path</i>	der Tusch	{ <i>flourish of</i> <i>trumpets</i>
der Grad	<i>degree</i>	der Puls	<i>pulse</i>		

Sprichwörter. Die Liebe ist blind.

Wie der Vogel, so das Ei.

## WEAK NOUNS

**337. Masculine nouns denoting living beings which do not end in *e* in the nominative singular.**

der Bär	<i>bear</i>	der Herr	{ <i>gentle-</i>	der Pfau	<i>peacock</i>
der Bayer	<i>Bavarian</i>		{ <i>man</i>	der Prinz	<i>prince</i>
der Bursch(e)	{ <i>young</i>	der Hirt	<i>shepherd</i>	der Schenk	{ <i>cup-</i>
	{ <i>fellow</i>		{ <i>human</i>		{ <i>bearer</i>
der Christ	<i>Christian</i>	der Mensch	{ <i>being</i>	der Schultheiß	<i>mayor</i>
der Fink	<i>finch</i>	der Mohr	<i>Moor</i>	der Steinmetz	{ <i>stone-</i>
der Frank	<i>franc</i>	der Narr	<i>fool</i>		{ <i>cutter</i>
der Fürst	<i>prince</i>	der Oberst	<i>colonel</i>	der Tor	<i>fool</i>
der Graf	<i>count</i>	der Ochse	<i>ox</i>	der Vorfahr	<i>ancestor</i>
der Greif	<i>griffin</i>	der Pard	<i>panther</i>	der Zar	<i>Czar</i>
der Held	<i>hero</i>	der Pfaff	<i>priest</i>		

## MIXED NOUNS

**338. Some of the more common masculines.**

der Bauer	<i>peasant</i>	der Nerv	<i>nerve</i>	der Staat	<i>state</i>
der Dorn	<i>thorn</i>	der Pfropf	<i>cork</i>	der Stachel	<i>sting</i>
der Gevatter	<i>godfather</i>	der Psalm	<i>psalm</i>	der Strahl	<i>ray</i>
der Lorbeer	<i>laurel</i>	der Reif	<i>ring</i>	der Vetter	<i>cousin</i>
der Mast	<i>mast</i>	der Schmerz	<i>pain</i>	der Zins	<i>interest</i>
der Muskel	<i>muscle</i>	der See	<i>lake</i>		
der Nachbar	<i>neighbor</i>	der Spatz	<i>sparrow</i>		

**339. Some of the more common neuters.**

das Auge	<i>eye</i>	das Hemd	<i>shirt</i>	das Ohr	<i>ear</i>
das Bett	<i>bed</i>	das Kleinod	<i>jewel</i>		
das Ende	<i>end</i>	das Möbel	<i>furniture</i>		



# APPENDIX

## THE NOUN<sup>1</sup>

1. **Declension of nouns.** There are three noun declensions, the strong, the weak, and the mixed.

2. Strong nouns, except feminines, take *s* or *es* in the genitive singular and usually *e* in the plural. Feminines take no endings in the singular, but are inflected regularly in the plural.

3. Weak nouns, if masculine, take *n* or *en* in all cases singular and plural, except in the nominative singular. Weak feminines take *n* or *en* in the plural.

4. Mixed nouns add *s* or *es* in the genitive singular and *n* or *en* in the plural.

5. The declension, vowel mutation, and gender of nouns can best be learned by constant drill in giving their principal parts. These are the nominative and genitive singular and the nominative plural. In learning these forms the definite article must always accompany the noun. Examples:

NOM. der Tag	GEN. des Tages	NOM. PL. die Tage
das Haus	des Hauses	die Häuser

6. The last member of a compound noun determines its gender and declension, as *das Haus, der Schlüssel, der Hausschlüssel*.

7. Feminine nouns do not change their form in the singular.

8. All nouns end in *n* in the dative plural.

<sup>1</sup> The treatment of nouns as given in the Appendix was suggested by Professor George O. Curme of Northwestern University. It is a departure from the customary way in which the noun in German has been treated, but its simplicity and compactness will, no doubt, appeal to many teachers.

9. The inflectional ending *e* is never used after *el*, *en*, *er*, *chen*, and *lein*.

10. **The strong declension.** To the strong declension belong the great body of German masculine and neuter nouns, a few feminines, and the great majority of foreign words accented on the last syllable if they represent lifeless things.

11. This declension takes *s* or *es* in the genitive singular and usually *e* in the plural forms, sometimes with, but more commonly without, vowel mutation.

12. The ending *es* of the genitive singular is usually confined to monosyllables; and even there it is used only when *s* is difficult to pronounce, or to avoid a clash of accents when an accented syllable follows in the next word, as *des Fußes*, *des Tisches*, *des Hauses*, *des Dorfes* or *Dorfs*; but *des Mannes Mut*, not *des Manns Mut*.

13. Usage varies in regard to adding *e* in the dative singular. It is in general confined to monosyllables, and is often omitted even there, as *dem Tage* or *Tag*; *dem Hause* or *Haus*; *dem Könige* or *König*; but always *dem Lehrer*, *dem Vogel*, *dem Spaten*.

14. **The strong declension.** Examples: *der Tag*, *day*; *das Jahr*, *year*; *der Monat*, *month*; *das Monument*, *monument*.

## SINGULAR

der Tag	das Jahr	der Monat	das Monument
des Tages	des Jahres	des Monats	des Monuments
dem Tage	dem Jahre	dem Monat	dem Monument
den Tag	das Jahr	den Monat	das Monument

## PLURAL

die Tage	die Jahre	die Monate	die Monumente
der Tage	der Jahre	der Monate	der Monumente
den Tagen	den Jahren	den Monaten	den Monumenten
die Tage	die Jahre	die Monate	die Monumente

Sprichwort. Es hilft nichts, sich über geschehene Dinge zu ärgern.



**15. Exceptions to the strong declension.** The following classes of strong nouns form their plural irregularly. The first class omits the plural ending *e*, and the second takes *er* instead of *e* in the plural.

**16. Class I.** To this class belong all masculine and neuter nouns in *e*, *el*, *en*, *er*, *chen*, and *lein*. Nouns in *chen* and *lein* are neuter and usually have the stem vowel mutated.

**17. Examples of class I:** *der Spaten, spade; der Lehrer, teacher; das Gebäude, building; das Fräulein, young lady, Miss.*

## SINGULAR

der Spaten	der Lehrer	das Gebäude	das Fräulein
des Spatens	des Lehrers	des Gebäudes	des Fräuleins
dem Spaten	dem Lehrer	dem Gebäude	dem Fräulein
den Spaten	den Lehrer	das Gebäude	das Fräulein

## PLURAL

die Spaten	die Lehrer	die Gebäude	die Fräulein
der Spaten	der Lehrer	der Gebäude	der Fräulein
den Spaten	den Lehrern	den Gebäuden	den Fräulein
die Spaten	die Lehrer	die Gebäude	die Fräulein

**18.** The following nouns of class I often omit *n* in the nominative singular: *der Friede, der Funke, der Gedanke, der Glaube, der Haufe, der Name, der Same, der Schade, and der Wille.* *Der Felsen* often drops *en* in the nominative and accusative singular.

**19. Class II.** To this class belong the following groups:

1. Eight masculine monosyllables; as *der Geist* (323).
2. About 50 neuter monosyllables, as *das Kind* (325, 333).
3. Eight neuter polysyllables, as *das Geschlecht* (331).
4. All nouns ending in *tum*, as *das Altertum* (74, 5).

*Sprichwörter.* Heute rot — morgen tot.

Es ist nichts so fein gesponnen,

Es kommt doch endlich an die Sonnen.

**20. Examples of class II:** *der Geist, spirit; das Kind, child; das Geschlecht, race, sex.*

## SINGULAR

der Geist	das Kind	das Geschlecht
des Geistes	des Kindes	des Geschlechts
dem Geiste	dem Kinde	dem Geschlecht
den Geist	das Kind	das Geschlecht

## PLURAL

die Geister	die Kinder	die Geschlechter
der Geister	der Kinder	der Geschlechter
den Geistern	den Kindern	den Geschlechtern
die Geister	die Kinder	die Geschlechter

**21.** *Der Geist* and *der Leib* are the only nonmutatable masculine monosyllables which take *er* in the plural.

**22.** *Das Geschlecht, das Gespenst, and das Regiment* are the only nonmutatable neuter polysyllables which take *er* in the plural. *Das Gemüt*, which has the vowel mutated both in the singular and the plural, also belongs in this class.

**23. Vowel mutation in strong nouns.** The majority of strong nouns do not have vowel mutation. The group which mutates, however, is composed of many monosyllables and a small number of polysyllables of frequent occurrence.

**24. Monosyllables with vowel mutation.** This group contains:

1. About 200 masculines. Six of these take *er* in the plural and the rest take *e* (322, 323).

2. 33 feminines (324).

3. About 35 neuters;

(a) 33 with plural in *er* (325).

(b) Two with plural in *e*: *das Floß, pl. die Flöße; das Chor, pl. die Chöre or Chore* (326).

**Sprichwort.** *Wer die Leiter hinauf will, muß bei der untersten Sprosse anfangen.*

**25. Examples of monosyllables with vowel mutation:** *der Baum, tree; die Stadt, city; das Buch, book; der Arzt, physician; der Fluß, river.*

## SINGULAR

der Baum	die Stadt	das Buch	der Arzt	der Fluß
des Baumes	der Stadt	des Buches	des Arztes	des Flusses
dem Baume	der Stadt	dem Buche	dem Arzte	dem Flusse
den Baum	die Stadt	das Buch	den Arzt	den Fluß

## PLURAL

die Bäume	die Städte	die Bücher	die Ärzte	die Flüsse
der Bäume	der Städte	der Bücher	der Ärzte	der Flüsse
den Bäumen	den Städten	den Büchern	den Ärzten	den Flüssen
die Bäume	die Städte	die Bücher	die Ärzte	die Flüsse

**26.** The group of nonmutating monosyllables is very large, and includes about 265 masculines and all neuters except about 35. For a list of the more common nonmutating monosyllables see **333-336**.

**27. Polysyllables with vowel mutation.** Only a very small number of polysyllabic strong nouns have vowel mutation. To this group belong:

1. The following masculines:

(a) 21 in *el, en, er* (327).

(b) Two in *tum*: *der Reichtum* and *der Irrtum* (74, 5).

(c) Nine foreign nouns, as *der Altar* (329).

2. The following feminines:

(a) *Die Mutter, die Tochter, die Armbrust, and die Geschwulst.*

(b) Compounds in *kunst* and *flucht*.

3. The following neuters:

(a) *Das Kloster.*

(b) All neuters in *tum*.

(c) *Das Gemach, das Gehalt, das Gewand, and das Hospital,* which take *er* in the plural.

**28.** All mutable nouns which take *er* in the plural mutate the vowel (a, o, u) in the plural.

**29.** Nouns in *tum* mutate the vowel of this suffix and take *er* in the plural. For the gender of nouns in *tum* see 74, 5.

**30.** Examples of polysyllables with vowel mutation : *der Apfel, apple*; *der Garten, garden*; *die Mutter, mother*; *das Altertum, antiquity*.

## SINGULAR

der Apfel	der Garten	die Mutter	das Altertum
des Apfels	des Gartens	der Mutter	des Altertums
dem Apfel	dem Garten	der Mutter	dem Altertum
den Apfel	den Garten	die Mutter	das Altertum

## PLURAL

die Äpfel	die Gärten	die Mütter	die Altertümer
der Äpfel	der Gärten	der Mütter	der Altertümer
den Äpfeln	den Gärten	den Müttern	den Altertümern
die Äpfel	die Gärten	die Mütter	die Altertümer

**31. The weak declension.** Nouns of the weak declension end in *n* or *en* except in the nominative singular masculine. Feminine nouns are not inflected in the singular. There are no neuters.

**32.** Weak nouns do not have vowel mutation.

**33.** Examples of the weak declension : *der Knabe, boy*; *die Frau, lady*; *der Student, student*; *die Lehrerin, lady teacher*; *der Herr, gentleman, Mr.*

## SINGULAR

der Knabe	die Frau	der Student	die Lehrerin	der Herr
des Knaben	der Frau	des Studenten	der Lehrerin	des Herrn
dem Knaben	der Frau	dem Studenten	der Lehrerin	dem Herrn
den Knaben	die Frau	den Studenten	die Lehrerin	den Herrn

## PLURAL

die Knaben	die Frauen	die Studenten	die Lehrerinnen	die Herren
der Knaben	der Frauen	der Studenten	der Lehrerinnen	der Herren
den Knaben	den Frauen	den Studenten	den Lehrerinnen	den Herren
die Knaben	die Frauen	die Studenten	die Lehrerinnen	die Herren

NOTE. The noun *Herr* omits the inflectional *e* in the singular.

**34.** Feminines formed from masculines by adding in double the *n* before adding the plural ending *en*.

**35. Membership.**

1. All feminine nouns except the following, which are strong :

(a) The mutating feminines *Mutter* and *Tochter*.

(b) About 33 mutating monosyllables (324).

(c) Those ending in *niß* and *jal*.

(d) Mutating compounds in *kunst* and *flucht*.

2. Masculines in *e* representing living beings, as *der Knabe*, *der Löwe*, *der Affe*; and two representing things: *der Buchstabe* and *der Zehnte*.

3. Foreign words :

(a) Masculines accented on the last syllable and representing living beings, as *der Legat*. Exceptions: nouns ending in accented *al*, *an*, *än*, *ar*, *är*, *eur*, *ier*, *or*, belong to the strong declension whether they represent living beings or lifeless things, as *der General*, *der Kumpan*, *der Souverän*, *der Kommentar*, *der Sekretär*, *der Chasseur*, *der Offizier*, *der Major*.

(b) Masculines in accented *and*, *end*, *ant*, *ent*, and *graph*, representing persons or things, and also *der Komet* and *der Planet*. Examples: *der Multiplikand*, *der Minuend*, *der Fabrikant*, *der Student*, *der Paragraph*.

**36. The mixed declension.** The mixed declension uses strong endings in the singular and weak in the plural. The genitive singular adds *s* or *es* and the plural *n* or *en*. Nouns taken from French, English, and other modern languages add *s* in the plural.

**37. Examples of the mixed declension:** *das Auge*, *eye*; *der Doktor*, *doctor*; *das Studium*, *study*; *das Fossil*, *fossil*.

SINGULAR

das Auge	der Doktor	das Studium	das Fossil	das Herz
des Auges	des Doktors	des Studiums	des Fossils	des Herzens
dem Auge	dem Doktor	dem Studium	dem Fossil	dem Herzen
das Auge	den Doktor	das Studium	das Fossil	das Herz



## PLURAL

die Augen	die Doktoren	die Studien	die Fossilien	die Herzen
der Augen	der Doktoren	der Studien	der Fossilien	der Herzen
den Augen	den Doktoren	den Studien	den Fossilien	den Herzen
die Augen	die Doktoren	die Studien	die Fossilien	die Herzen

NOTE. The noun *Herz* is irregular in declension.

**38. Membership.***A. Native German words :*

1. About 50 masculines, a few of which are monosyllabic (338).
2. About 15 neuters, mostly monosyllabic (339).

*B. Many foreign words :*

1. Masculine nouns in *on*, *or*, *uß*, and *iuß* from Latin and Greek.

NOTE 1. Both *on* and *or* are short and unaccented in the singular but long and accented in the plural, as *der Doktor*, pl. *die Doktoren*; *der Dämon*, pl. *die Dämonen*. Words in accented *on*, *or*, belong to the strong declension, as *der Major*, pl. *die Majore*; *der Diakon*, pl. *die Diakone*.

NOTE 2. Foreign masculines in *uß* and *iuß* usually remain unchanged in the singular, as *der Runtiuß*, *des Runtiuß*, pl. *die Runtien*. Those in *uß* are inclined to become strong, as *der Krotuß*, *des Krotuß*, *die Krotuffe*.

2. Neuter nouns from Latin and Greek :

(a) Those ending in *a*, as *das Drama*.

(b) Those ending in *eum*, *ium*, *uum*, *on* (unaccented), which become in the plural *een*, *ien*, *uen*, *en*, as *das Museum*, pl. *die Museen*; *das Studium*, pl. *die Studien*; *das Distichon*, pl. *die Distichen*.

(c) Those ending in *il*, *al*, with plural in *ien*. These nouns, however, are inclined to become strong, as *das Fossil*, pl. *die Fossile* or *Fossilien*; *das Mineral*, pl. *die Minerale* or *Mineralien*.

(d) *Das Insekt* and *das Interesse*.

3. Masculine and neuter nouns and a few feminines from French, English, and other modern languages. These words add *s* in the plural. Examples: *das Restaurant*, *des Restaurants*, *die Restaurants*; *der Lord*, *des Lords*, *die Lords*; *die Lady*, *der Lady*, *die Ladys* or *Ladies*; *die Villa*, *der Villa*, *die Villas* or *Villen*; *der Don*, *des Dons*, *die Dons*; *der Pascha*, *des Paschas*, *die Paschas*.

## EXERCISES

### THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

1. Poverty is no disgrace. 2. Work strengthens the body.  
3. February is the shortest month. 4. The peasants have horses and cows. 5. We (*Man*, 161) see soldiers everywhere in Germany. 6. Do you drink tea or coffee? 7. I prefer pears to apples. 8. Wolves are enemies of sheep. 9. Switzerland is a republic. 10. In autumn the leaves fall from the trees. 11. Where is little Anna? 12. In (*Beim*) writing we use our arm and our fingers. 13. Winter brings snow and ice. 14. Birds have beaks. 15. Meat is dearer than bread. 16. When pride rises fortune sinks. 17. It was in the month (of) June. 18. We go to church on Sunday. 19. Love hopeth all things. 20. Death knocks at the door of huts and palaces. 21. Dogs like to eat meat. 22. Water is colorless. 23. Sorrow (*pl.*) has killed him. 24. I haven't seen him since Monday. 25. Hawks are birds. 26. Our hotel is in Ring Street. 27. The mother had her child in her arms. 28. The student has a book in his hand. 29. The students were singing songs. 30. Since the year 1871 the kings of Prussia have also been the emperors of Germany.

### THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE, THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES, AND *fein*

1. My friend is very successful as a lawyer. 2. A king lives in a castle. 3. He is expecting his father at the station. 4. The yard before our house is very small. 5. My son is a tailor. 6. Her nephew lives in a village in the Black Forest. 7. The spade belongs to our gardener. 8. Birds are distinguished from other animals

by (*durch*) their feathers. 9. Your letter was lying on my table. 10. His brother wishes to become a physician. 11. Have your friends gone to (*auf*) the country? 12. Their teacher likes music. 13. We do not like him as a neighbor. 14. His father will be ninety years old in January. 15. They have our table and your chair. 16. The eye is a mirror. 17. Edward, write your letter now. 18. I can't understand a word of French. 19. The man has a book and a cane; he is a professor. 20. We always write our exercises with pen and ink.

### DECLENSION OF NOUNS

1. The basket is in the garden. 2. She has her pen and your book. 3. The apples of this tree will soon be ripe. 4. My teeth are good, but my eyes have always been weak. 5. The maid is making the beds. 6. Our neighbors have two horses and a cow. 7. His head is large, but his feet are small. 8. The farmers of (*in*) this state are rich. 9. My cousin has two sons, but they do not live in this city. 10. The faith of the heart is strong. 11. A year has twelve months, a month four weeks, a week seven days, and a day twenty-four hours. 12. The churches in this city are beautiful. 13. She took your comb and my brush. 14. In the box we found plates, cups, knives, forks, and glasses. 15. I laid the key on the table beside the watch. 16. This forest belongs to the king. 17. Joseph had written a letter to (*an*) his uncle. 18. There (*Es*) are seven boys and ten girls in this class. 19. The teacher did not know the names of all his pupils. 20. The count and the countess rewarded the shepherd. 21. The sons of kings are princes. 22. We can see five villages in the valley below. 23. The rooms of this cloister are very small and gloomy. 24. Mother put my shoes under the bed. 25. The king's castle stood among the trees near the lake. 26. Have you seen this picture of my nephew? 27. His coat is hanging behind the door. 28. The lion is the king of beasts. 29. In olden times (*antiquity*) people

believed in (an) many gods. 30. In the banks there are generally neither chairs nor benches. 31. The cook (*fem.*) is cooking soup and vegetables on the stove. 32. This afternoon she will bake bread and cake. 33. The fish are lying in the bucket behind the stove. 34. You will find the tub, the broom, and the brush in the kitchen. 35. The old woman with the gray horse sells peas, beans, turnips, and potatoes. 36. My daughter brought me a glass of water. 37. Here is a bottle of vinegar. Do you also want a pound of butter? 38. This ticket costs six marks. 39. At (3u) Easter we have a week's vacation. 40. These ashes are still warm. 41. Our horse is fourteen hands high and weighs eleven hundred pounds. 42. Father drank two cups of hot coffee for (3um) breakfast. 43. My parents were both born in Germany. 44. In this region the peasants raise oats.

#### PROPER NOUNS

1. The people called Emperor Frederick, the father of Emperor William II, „Unſern Fritz“. 2. Frieda's mother's name was Margaret. 3. The houses of (von) Paris are very beautiful. 4. Fred's parents have moved to New York. 5. Professor Meyer's oldest daughter will be married next month. 6. I am committing some of Schiller's and Heine's poems to memory. 7. We did not see Herman and Agnes. 8. Mother gave Marie a new dress and Max a pair of skates. 9. This flower is for little Bertha. 10. Have you ever read Voss's „Luiſe“? 11. The universities of Germany are very famous.

#### THE ADJECTIVE

1. Good children obey their parents. 2. Old friends are like (wie) old wine; their worth increases with their age. 3. The young man with a basket in his right hand brings us a dozen fresh eggs every week. 4. Her little brothers are very obedient and lovable boys. 5. The pretty girl on the brown horse was the

sister of my friend Christopher. 6. My son wrote me a long letter yesterday. 7. The fresh green of the leaves is changing into a reddish brown. 8. Many poor people live in small, dark rooms. 9. One day a little yellow bird came to (um) drink out of the large bucket which hung over the deep well. 10. My daughter has a large head, a well-formed nose, and large blue eyes. 11. We never had such a good president. 12. The noble knight was a very good and brave man, always ready to help the poor and the weak. 13. Our German teacher has a new house and a beautiful flower-garden. 14. I read several good books this summer. 15. My little brother will be eight years old next month. 16. Our faithful old servant died last night. 17. A sleeping fox catches no chickens. 18. Children who-have-been-burned fear the fire. 19. No one greeted the stranger. 20. This coming week we intend to depart. 21. The gain which-is-to-be-hoped-for will not be large. 22. All the bread in this box was baked yesterday. 23. The lesson to be-learned is too long. 24. All my relatives live in Germany.

### THE INDEFINITE NUMERAL ADJECTIVES

1. Our neighbors have all kinds of flowers. 2. We picked a few red roses. 3. There was only a little oil in the bottle. 4. All Germany helped the count. 5. We have enough butter but not enough potatoes. 6. These presents cost little money but much work. 7. That happened several years later. 8. You have n't any meat. Oh yes, I have some. 9. The English duke remained only a few days in Berlin. 10. That is sheer nonsense. 11. He has bought Goethe's entire works. 12. This young man has too much money and too many friends.

### DEMONSTRATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

1. This picture belongs in that room. 2. What kind of watch have you? 3. Have we the same lesson to-day that we had yesterday? 4. It was that man whose house burned down. 5. To



which child do you wish to give this doll? 6. Such a man is welcome everywhere. 7. In what kind of factory are you working? 8. I do not know which sentence you mean. 9. Which horse do you wish to sell, this one or that one? 10. For what kind of room do you want this carpet?

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

1. Did you ever see a larger apple? 2. Have you still younger sons? 3. John is the biggest of the boys. 4. A diamond is harder than the hardest metal. 5. I have never read a more interesting book. 6. Paul has always been one of my most faithful friends. 7. That was an exceedingly agreeable surprise. 8. Here the ice is strongest. 9. My grandmother is the oldest woman in this village. 10. These cherries are riper than those. 11. My uncle is older than my father. 12. This plum is the largest. 13. This pupil is less talented than industrious. 14. The tree is higher than our house. 15. The coldest water is in the deepest well. 16. Marie is just as clever as her sister. 17. Anna has a large apple, Elizabeth a larger one, but George has the largest. 18. Carl is most diligent when he goes to school. 19. This is the shortest day of the year. 20. That is very disagreeable to me.

## COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

1. John ran the fastest. 2. (The) Jupiter is comparatively near the earth, (the) Mars is still nearer, and the moon is the nearest. 3. We were in Leipzig longer than in Dresden, but we remained longest in Berlin. 4. The older my father gets, the less he reads. 5. It will be twelve o'clock at least before I shall have finished these sentences. 6. Bertha told her story the best. 7. That occurs very rarely. 8. The airship is traveling (fahren) faster than the train. 9. The fire in this stove burns better when the wind is in (comes from) the north.

## NUMERALS

1. I have three brothers; the first is twenty-five years old, the second twenty-two, and the third is in his fifteenth year. 2. Give me half of your apple. 3. He has been here three times. 4. There are all kinds of people in the world. 5. To-day is the twenty-second of February. 6. Here are two kinds of pears. 7. Write the first sentence and the sixth. 8. Three is a fifth of fifteen. 9. We have read the first twenty pages. 10. A fourfold cord will hold all the (des)to better.

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS

1. I thank you very much for the stamps which you sent me for my collection. 2. He will help me. 3. You learn quickly, but you also forget quickly. 4. Here is a brush; lay it on the table. 5. That girl is very industrious. Do you know what her name is? 6. Henry, stop beating your dog. 7. The birds are singing in the trees. 8. This hat is too small for me; I can't wear it. 9. What do we do with our eyes? We see with them. 10. I sat behind you in church last Sunday. 11. Mother said to me, "Helen, what are you doing?" 12. Here is a gold watch; what will you give me for it? 13. Did you ever read this story? 14. Give us this day our daily bread. 15. Child, you must not take off your mittens. 16. I saw you, but I know you didn't see me. 17. She will not disturb you, father. 18. Mr. Schmidt, have you seen our new house? 19. My sister's children never obey her, although she punishes them quite often. 20. We hope to see you and your husband in Prague next year.

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

1. He is rejoicing at his success. 2. She is washing her hands. 3. Are you afraid to stay here alone? 4. They always flatter each other. 5. My parents will be surprised at my progress. 6. Fred looked around at me. 7. They had lost their way in the forest.

8. I sat down in order to rest myself. 9. We both hurt ourselves on that nail. 10. The poor child is not feeling well to-day. 11. You contradict yourself in everything that you say. 12. He imagines that he is especially talented.

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

1. The fault is ours. 2. Whose book is this? It is mine. 3. He was thinking of my brother and yours. 4. I have lost all my possessions. 5. Is this your umbrella? No, it is his; that one is mine. 6. Do not forget to distinguish between what-is-mine and what-is-yours. 7. Our table is larger than theirs. 8. Their piano cost more than ours. 9. I have not seen my people for five years. 10. This room is hers; but, as you see, it is not as pretty as yours. 11. I have his pen and he has mine. 12. My father was a physician and hers was a merchant.

## INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

1. Who loaned me this lead pencil? 2. What have you in your hand? 3. He showed me two umbrellas and asked me which one I wanted. 4. For whom are you making this beautiful present? 5. What were you laughing about? 6. Whose picture is that? 7. What were you standing on? 8. Whom do you mean? Which one did he mean? 9. Fred has a gold watch. What kind of one have you? 10. What did the child hurt itself with? 11. I do not know whose dog bit my little niece. 12. What did his mother say?

## RELATIVE PRONOUNS

1. There were many people there whom I did n't know. 2. Have you a key with which I can open this door? 3. The donkey which had been carrying the sacks to the mill became old and lame. 4. Whatever is beautiful is not always good. 5. This is the mountain at the top of which is a hotel. 6. The man whom we met is

my English teacher. 7. The lady whose watch I found yesterday on the stairway is one of my students. 8. He does not understand all the teacher says. 9. This is the plant of which I was speaking. 10. Do you know the famous doctor whose daughter is going to marry the count? 11. I have found the knife which you had lost. 12. Whoever says that does n't know anything about (*von*) music.

### DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

1. These pears are larger than those. 2. Is that enough bread for you? 3. Those who help us in misfortune are our true friends. 4. This is my brother and those are my sisters. 5. This is her watch; it was lying on that book. 6. I do not believe that. 7. He has my book and also my sister's. 8. Those are plums, but these are cherries. 9. What do you think of that? 10. Herman gave Walter and his brother a new sled. 11. He says that that is impossible. 12. I know there are such. 13. The elephant and the whale are the largest animals; the former lives on land, the latter in the water. 14. He is one of those whom you (*man*) cannot trust.

### INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

1. Offend no one, but help every one. 2. Somebody has stolen my overcoat. 3. He knows something about it. 4. Some people have much money and spend very little. 5. No one knew how the fire had started. 6. Many were invited, but only a few came. 7. Both of your children are very talented. 8. Everybody's business is nobody's business. 9. Many of the best students are poor. 10. I do not know any of your friends in Berlin.

### PREPOSITIONS

1. The glasses are standing on the table. 2. We are going without him. 3. According to my opinion he should not have done it. 4. The earth revolves about the sun with great rapidity.

5. He could not come on account of the illness of his mother. 6. I shall go to church with my father. 7. The painting (picture) hangs above the altar. 8. She laid the cloak on the bed. 9. Her hat was lying on the chair beside the bed. 10. We sat around the fire on the beach and told stories. 11. My parents will not return from their trip to Germany before next week. 12. When both objects are nouns the dative stands before the accusative. 13. The book had been lying under the bench. 14. We generally get up at six o'clock. 15. He came to my house this morning. 16. She sat opposite me at the table. 17. We were swimming against the stream. 18. When are you going home? 19. We have been good friends for many years. 20. I saw him a week ago when he was at home. 21. The enemy's camp is above the city. 22. The roofs of the houses were covered with snow. 23. The parson laughed at (*über*) the peasant's stupidity. 24. Both armies fought bravely until sundown. 25. Carl came instead of his brother. 26. The students wrote the sentences on the board, and the teacher corrected them. 27. He made the trip at (*auf*) my expense. 28. The sun stood high above the village. 29. The general praised the colonel on account of his bravery. 30. Last year I lived at (*bei*) my grandmother's. 31. A month ago to-day we were in Paris. 32. No one came to see us on New Year's day except my aunt. 33. It has n't rained here for a month. 34. She had to stay in the house last week on account of the cold. 35. Do you know the difference between strong and weak verbs?

## CONJUNCTIONS

1. The children ran into the house and asked their mother for some bread. 2. We are going home, for it will soon be dark. 3. Here is a bird's nest, but there are no eggs in it. 4. He is very poor, otherwise he would dress better. 5. I don't drink wine, but I like to eat grapes. 6. Either you must make up your mind now or I must set out alone. 7. Man is often abandoned by his



best friends, yet God never abandons us. 8. She is small but pretty. 9. Nature has peculiar beauties both in autumn and in spring. 10. Our servant is not only very diligent but he is also very faithful and honest. 11. Even that did not satisfy him. 12. He is poor because he is lazy. 13. If I were in your place, I would do it. 14. He asked me whether I knew him. 15. It was not his sister but his niece who sang before the emperor. 16. Every mother knows that a good book is an acceptable present for a diligent boy. 17. I shall come as often as I can. 18. He does not know where his teacher lives. 19. We shall remain here until they return. 20. If you see him, ask him when the concert begins. 21. We shall depart as soon as the train arrives. 22. When the wind is in the north it is always too cold in this room. 23. The child slept while I was writing a letter. 24. I have no time, otherwise I would help you. 25. Carl will receive his inheritance when he is (will be) twenty-one years old. 26. We don't know when they will come. 27. The struggle was hard, but the victory was glorious.

## VERBS

1. Do you always speak German at home? 2. The teamster is beating the horse. 3. My mother often combs and braids my hair. 4. The fire had gone out. It will have gone out. 5. Frederick the Great offered the miller a large sum for his mill, but he didn't wish to sell it. 6. The workman fell from the roof of the church-tower. 7. Both armies fought bravely until sundown. 8. The snow is melting on the roofs. 9. In the fall the swallows fly to the south. 10. We wanted to put the matter off. 11. The mother has rocked her child to (in) sleep. 12. The child has gone to sleep. The child is sleeping. 13. The thief hid in the forest. He had hidden the money in a dry tree. 14. Mr. Black died from (an) the effects of the operation. 15. It is getting late, we must hasten. 16. The king's carriage was drawn by six white horses. 17. Bad company corrupts good morals. 18. This dog does not

chase the sheep. He follows me wherever I go. 19. Eat, drink, and be merry. 20. The old man sat down in his armchair. 21. Shakespeare's dramas have been translated into many languages. 22. They will move into their new house next month. 23. He rode at full speed through the village. 24. Diligence overcomes many difficulties. 25. When I get up in the morning I drink a glass of cold water. 26. The storm frightened the people. The people are frightened. 27. My friend induced me to go hunting with him. 28. A mother prays for her children. 29. It has been raining for several hours. 30. Mother, are you baking bread? This cake was not baked enough. 31. Whoever does not know (*fönnen*) a foreign language knows nothing of his own. 32. This river flows through a beautiful valley. 33. In the beginning God created heaven and earth. 34. Do you like (eat gladly) fried potatoes? 35. I do not think that the teacher will come to-day. 36. During the summer four new houses were built on (in) this street. 37. The coat was not hanging in the closet. 38. I often have to loan my brother some money. 39. We expect to remain here until the first of June. 40. Henry did not act according to the advice of his friends. 41. The rain has laid the dust. 42. Are you the lady who lost her watch? 43. They blasted all the rocks in the harbor. 44. The enemy has fled and the victory is ours. 45. We got up early in order to see the sun rise. 46. The coachman was watering his horses. 47. Carl fell on the ice and broke (*reft.*) his arm. 48. I must stay at home to-day and help my mother. 49. He had grown much older since I last saw him. 50. Are you acquainted with the president of the bank? 51. The clerk is measuring the cloth. 52. The poor widow and her little children seemed to have suffered very much during the winter. 53. Not more than a quarter of an hour before the storm not a leaf was stirring. 54. My aunt, who lives in Denver, has invited me to visit her next summer during my vacation. 55. Last week we had to water the plants every day on account of the heat. 56. More railroad accidents occur in America than in Europe.

57. If the patient can partake of (enjoy) food he will surely recover soon. 58. My wife is taking a drive in the park this afternoon. 59. Cats catch rats and mice. Our cat doesn't catch birds. 60. That arrangement does not suit me at all. 61. I hope that you will succeed. He will never succeed. 62. How many pounds can you lift? He lifted the child out of the carriage. 63. That region will be laid waste by the enemy. 64. This plant flourishes only in the south. 65. Many people are called Smith. 66. My cousin was bitten by his little black dog. 67. The child will soon be bathed by its aunt. 68. A good workman is usually well paid. 69. The doors opened at seven o'clock. 70. These apple trees were planted two years ago. 71. Not many soldiers were killed, but a large number were wounded. 72. The English were defeated by the French. 73. I have been told that your son wishes to become a physician. 74. Those apples are ripe and must be picked. 75. Harry is throwing the ball against the house. 76. The little boy was very much ashamed because he was blamed by his mother. 77. A friend brought that picture along for me from England. 78. By that time the debt will have been paid. 79. This bell is rung only when fire breaks out. 80. Goethe's "Faust" is read not only in Germany but also in many other countries. 81. Thou shalt not steal. 82. The door should remain closed. 83. You must not exert yourself too much (*ſehr*). 84. People ought to love their enemies but they generally do not. 85. In our town children are not allowed to be outside after nine o'clock. 86. He had to go home early because he had some letters to write. 87. May I pick one of these flowers? 88. My friend cannot speak German. 89. I do not know him, but I know where he lives. 90. She was obliged to stay at home last week. 91. He does not know the multiplication table. 92. That may be true, but I cannot believe it. 93. The little girl said, "My papa does not like me in blue." 94. We are to write these sentences and bring them to class tomorrow. 95. Every one ought to tell the truth. 96. That family would n't need to endure want if it had not been extravagant.

97. Carl can't go to school to-day, he will have to stay at home. 98. I think he will be able to go to-morrow. 99. The lecture is to begin at eight o'clock. 100. I should think we could read ten pages a day. 101. He is said to be an excellent teacher. 102. We wish to go to (in) the concert this evening. 103. Do you know this book? No, I have never read it. 104. That must be done immediately. 105. He is having a new suit made. 106. I shall not be at home next week. 107. He had to learn German, for he lived in Berlin several years. 108. If you wish to write a letter, I will bring you a pen and some paper. 109. Will you please lend me your pencil? I would do so gladly, but I wish to use it myself. 110. Mr. Freund is said to have gone to Florida with his uncle. 111. The soldiers will be permitted to go home to visit their parents. 112. Mother, may I stay at home to-day? No, my son, you must go to school. 113. It is better to lose one's life than one's honor. 114. Two regiments marched through our village this morning. 115. Do you recognize the goodness and wisdom of God in nature? 116. I generally wake up at five o'clock. 117. The fox called the wolf a stupid animal. 118. The teacher did not have me recite to-day. 119. I think you are mistaken.

### THE SUBJUNCTIVE

1. Long live the king! 2. May God grant you a long and useful life. 3. She said that she did not know it. 4. If that were only true! 5. I do not believe that all he says is true. 6. They asked me if you knew him. 7. He said he no longer lived in Dresden. 8. That might easily be the case. 9. The teacher asked the boy how old he was. 10. He looks as if he were sick. 11. If I had only done that yesterday! 12. Even if the physician should come, he would not be able to help. 13. Even if the physician had come, he would not have been able to help. 14. I wish I were at home with my mother! 15. She dresses as if she were rich. 16. If I had enough money, I should travel a great deal. 17. If I



had had enough money, I should have paid you sooner. 18. My mother would be glad to see you. 19. I have just heard that he died this morning. 20. He knew of a certainty that I would not disappoint him. 21. He admitted that he had not yet read the book. 22. I do not know whether he is at home. 23. When I asked him what time it was he replied he did not know, since he did not have his watch. 24. The students would like to have two weeks' vacation during the holidays, but the teachers think one week is enough. 25. He spoke loud enough so that every one could hear what he said. 26. Let him be silent if he cannot explain what he wants. 27. I should have been allowed to go if I had not been obliged to help mother. 28. He says that he should have been permitted to go to New York if he had been well. 29. I should like to stay longer but I must not for it is already getting dark. 30. I hope she will soon be well again. 31. It vexes me to think that much could have been saved if the firemen had done their duty. 32. Dr. Bauer thinks that one can work best in the morning. 33. The teacher asked me whether I had my book. 34. Daniel must be sick, for he has been absent all the week. 35. A German proverb says that idleness is the beginning of all vice. 36. Anna says she is going to study Latin next year. 37. He asked me whether I saw the palace near the cloister. 38. Let us not think of (an) ourselves alone. 39. The laborer asked himself what would become of his wife and children if he should die. 40. I have told him nothing which could influence him. 41. These pears look as if they were ripe. 42. Had I only known that the train was late! 43. We could have read another book if we had wanted to. 44. If I were a European count, I should marry an American heiress. 45. I had to tell him that Germany's flag is red, white, and black.



# GERMAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

## A

**aber**, but, however  
**die Abtei**, abbey  
**ach**, ah, alas  
**der Affe**, ape, monkey  
**der Ahorn**, maple tree  
**all**, all  
**als**, when, than  
**alt**, old  
**ander**, other  
**der Anfang**, beginning  
**anfangen**, to begin  
**der Apfel**, apple  
**arg**, bad  
**sich ärgern**, to be angry  
**arm**, poor  
**die Armbrust**, crossbow ✓  
**die Art**, kind ✓  
**die Asche**, ashes ✓  
**der Athlet**, athlete  
**atmen** (*weak*), to breathe  
**auch**, also  
**aufstehen**, to stand up  
**die Auskunft**, information ✓  
**außen**, outside

## B

**backen**, to bake  
**bald**, soon  
**der Band**, volume  
**das Band**, ribbon  
**bang**, afraid  
**bauen**, to build

**der Baum**, tree  
**die Bedingung**, condition  
**beide**, both  
**bersten**, to burst  
**die Besorgnis**, care ✓  
**bestehen**, to endure  
**beten** (*weak*), to pray  
**bieten**, to offer  
**binden**, to bind  
**die Birne**, pear  
**bitten**, to beg, ask (*um with acc., for*)  
**bleiben**, to remain  
**blind**, blind  
**blutarm**, as poor as a church mouse  
**die Brauerei**, brewery  
**brennen**, to burn  
**die Brezel**, cracknel  
**bringen**, to bring  
**das Brot**, bread  
**das Buch**, book  
**der Buchstabe**, letter  
**die Bürde**, burden

## C

**der Chasseur**, light infantry soldier  
**der Chef**, head, chief  
**der Chor**, choir ✓  
**das Chor**, choir (part of a church)  
**der Christ**, Christian  
**das Conto**, account

## D

**da**, there  
**das Dach**, roof

der Dachs, badger  
 der Dämon, demon ✓  
 darüber, over it, over that, about it,  
 about that  
 davon, about it, about that  
 dein, thy, your  
 denken, to think  
 denn, for (*conj.*)  
 dergleichen, of that sort  
 derjenige, that one, he (who)  
 derselbe, the same  
 dergleichen, of that sort  
 deutsch, German  
 der Dieb, thief  
 der Diener, servant  
 dieser, this, this one  
 das Ding, thing  
 das Distichon, distich  
 doch, yet, however  
 der Dom, cathedral  
 das Dorf, village  
 der Dorn, thorn  
 dort, there, yonder  
 dreierlei, three kinds of  
 dreschen, to thresh  
 das Drittel, third part  
 dumm, stupid  
 dünken, to seem  
 durch, through  
 düster, dark

### E

echt, genuine  
 edel, noble  
 das Ei, egg  
 die Eiche, oak  
 einfach, simple  
 einmal, once  
 das Eisen, iron  
 das Elsaß, Alsace

die Eltern, parents  
 empfehlen, to recommend  
 das Ende, end  
 endlich, finally  
 entehren, to dishonor  
 ergebeſt, respectfully  
 erſt, first  
 erſtenſ, first  
 ertragen, to endure  
 eſſen, to eat  
 etliche, some  
 etwas, some  
 euer, your  
 eurentwillen, on your account

### F

der Fabrikant, manufacturer  
 fahren, to drive  
 fallen, to fall  
 fangen, to catch  
 fechten, to fight  
 die Feder, pen  
 fehlen (*weak*), to fail, lack  
 fein, fine  
 die Ferien (*pl.*), vacation ✓  
 finden, to find  
 der Finger, finger  
 flechten, to braid  
 fließen, to flow  
 das Floß, raft ✓  
 fortgehen, to leave  
 das Fossil, fossil  
 die Frau, lady, woman, Mrs.  
 das Fräulein, young lady, Miss  
 freſſen, to eat  
 ſich freuen, to rejoice  
 die Freundin, lady friend  
 freundlich, friendly  
 die Freundschaft, friendship

der Friede, peace  
früh, early  
der Frühling, spring  
fühlen (*weak*), to feel  
der Funke, spark ✓  
für, for  
daß Fürstentum, principality  
der Fuß, foot

G

ganz, whole, entire  
der Garten, garden  
geben, to give  
der Gedanke, thought  
gefällig, agreeable  
daß Gehalt, salary ✓  
gehen, to go  
gelehrt, learned  
der Gelehrte, scholar  
gelingen, to succeed  
daß Gemach, room (of a house) ✓  
daß Genie, genius  
genießen, to enjoy  
gern, willingly  
der Gesandte, ambassador  
geschehen, to happen  
die Geschwulst, swelling ✓  
daß Gewand, garment ✓  
daß Gewissen, conscience  
gläsern, of glass  
der Glaube, faith  
gleich, immediately  
daß Glück, fortune  
graben, to dig  
der Graf, count  
grob, coarse  
groß, large  
die Grube, pit  
gut, good  
gütig, kind

H

haben, to have  
die Hacke, hoe  
der Hafer, oats ✓  
halb, half  
halten, to hold  
die Hand, hand  
hart, hard  
der Haufe, heap, crowd ✓  
daß Haus, house  
haushalten, to keep house  
der Hausschlüssel, door key  
daß Heim, home  
helfen, to help  
herauf, up  
der Herbst, autumn  
herüber, across  
herzlich, hearty, cordial  
heute, to-day  
die Hege, witch  
hier, here  
die Hilfe, help  
hinab, down  
hinauf, up  
daß Hindernis, hindrance  
hinein, inside  
hinten, behind  
hinüber, across  
die Hitze, heat  
hoch, high  
hoffen (*weak*), to hope  
hören (*weak*), to hear  
daß Hospital, hospital  
der Hunger, hunger  
husten, to cough  
der Hut, hat

I

ich, I  
ihn, him

ihr, her  
 immer, always  
 der Inhalt, contents  
 innen, within  
 das Insekt, insect  
 das Interesse, interest  
 der Irrtum, mistake

## J

ja, yes  
 jeder, }  
 jedweder, } every one  
 jeglicher, }  
 jemand, somebody, anybody  
 jener, that one  
 jetzt, now  
 der Journalist, journalist  
 jung, young  
 der Jüngling, young man

## K

kalt, cold  
 die Kälte, cold  
 der Karpfen, carp  
 der Käse, cheese  
 katholisch, catholic  
 kein, not a, no (*adj.*)  
 kennen, to know  
 das Kind, child  
 das Kissen, pillow  
 klein, little  
 die Kleinigkeit, trifle  
 das Kloster, monastery  
 klug, clever  
 der Knabe, boy  
 das Knie, knee  
 der Koch, cook  
 Köln, Cologne  
 der Komet, comet

der Kommentar, commentary  
 der König, king  
 kosten (*weak*), to cost  
 krank, ill, sick  
 kratzen, to scratch  
 der Krieg, war  
 der Kumpan, companion  
 kurz, short

## L

lachen (*weak*), to laugh  
 das Lamm, lamb  
 lang, long  
 lassen, to leave  
 das Laster, vice  
 laufen, to run  
 lauschen (*weak*), to listen  
 leben (*weak*), to live  
 lebendig, alive  
 lehren, to teach  
 der Lehrer, teacher  
 die Leiter, ladder  
 lenken, to guide  
 lernen, to learn  
 lesen, to read  
 leicht, last  
 die Liebe, love  
 lieben, to love  
 das Lied, song  
 loben (*weak*), to praise  
 das Loben, praise  
 der Lorbeer, laurel  
 loslassen, to let loose  
 der Löwe, lion

## M

das Mädchen, girl  
 die Magd, maid  
 der Mai, May  
 der Major, major

man, one, they, people  
 mauch, many a  
 der Mann, man  
 das Meer, sea  
 mehr, more  
 mehrere, several  
 meiden, to avoid  
 mein, my  
 meinetwegen, } for my sake  
 meinetwillen, }  
 der Meister, master  
 messen, to measure  
 das Metrum, meter  
 mich, me  
 mißglücken (*weak*), to turn out a  
 failure  
 mißlingen, } to turn out a failure  
 mißraten, }  
 möglich, possible  
 morgen, to-morrow  
 der Morgen, morning  
 der Mund, mouth  
 müssen, to be obliged to, must  
 der Müßiggang, idleness  
 der Mut, courage  
 die Mutter, mother  
 die Myrte, myrtle

**N**

nach, to, after  
 nächsten, next  
 nah, near  
 der Name, name  
 der nämliche, the same  
 nehmen, to take  
 nennen, to name  
 nicht, not  
 nichts, nothing  
 niemand, nobody  
 nimmer, never

noch, yet, still  
 der Norden, north  
 die Not, need, distress  
 nun, now  
 der Nuntius, nuncio  
 nur, only

**O**

oder, or  
 der Ofen, stove  
 der Offizier, officer  
 öffnen (*weak*), to open  
 ohne, without  
 der Osten, east  
 die Ostern (*pl.*), Easter

**P**

das Paar, pair  
 der Page, page  
 die Pfalz, the Palatinate  
 der Pfirsich, peach  
 pflegen (*weak*), to care for  
 preisen (*weak*), to praise  
 das Publikum, public  
 der Pult, desk

**Q**

die Quelle, spring

**R**

rasen (*weak*), to rave  
 die Raht, rest  
 rathen, to rest  
 raten, to advise  
 recht, right  
 reden (*weak*), to speak  
 redlich, honest  
 regnen (*weak*), to rain  
 der Reichthum, riches



die Reihe, row  
 rein, clean  
 reißen, to tear  
 reiten, to ride  
 reizen, to excite  
 rennen, to run  
 die Rose, rose  
 rot, red  
 rufen, to call  
 die Ruhe, rest

## S

der Same, seed ✓  
 sanft, gentle, soft  
 der Sänger, singer  
 saufen, to drink ✓  
 der Schade, loss, harm ✓  
 schaffen, to create, produce  
 schallen, to sound  
 die Scham, shame, modesty  
 scharf, sharp  
 scheuen, to fear  
 das Schicksal, fate  
 schlagen, to strike  
 schließen, to close  
 der Schluß, conclusion  
 der Schlüssel, key  
 schmeicheln (*weak*), to flatter  
 der Schmied, smith, forger  
 der Schneider, tailor  
 schön, beautiful  
 die Schönheit, beauty  
 der Schüler, pupil  
 schwarz, black  
 schweigen, to be silent  
 die Schweiz, Switzerland  
 schwer, heavy  
 das Segel, sail  
 sehen, to see  
 sehr, very

sein, to be  
 sein, his  
 der Sekretär, secretary  
 senden, to send  
 sie, she  
 das Silber, silver  
 sold, such  
 sollen, shall  
 der Sommer, summer  
 sondern, but  
 die Sonne, sun  
 der Souverän, sovereign  
 spät, late  
 der Spaten, spade  
 spazieren (*weak*), to take a walk  
 spinnen, to spin  
 spotten (*weak*), to deride  
 sprechen, to speak  
 die Sprosse, round of (a ladder)  
 der Stahl, steel  
 stark, strong  
 stehen, to stand  
 der Stein, stone  
 stoßen, to push  
 studieren (*weak*), to study  
 der Stuhl, chair  
 suchen (*weak*), seek  
 der Süden, south

## T

der Tag, day  
 der Teppich, carpet  
 tief, deep  
 der Tisch, table  
 die Tochter, daughter  
 tot, dead  
 die Traube, bunch of grapes  
 treten, to tread  
 treu, faithful  
 die Trübsal, affliction ✓

die Tugend, virtue  
tun, to do  
die Türkei, Turkey

U

über, over  
die Übung, practice  
um, about, around  
umarbeiten (*weak*), to remodel  
und, and  
der Undank, ingratitude  
unser, our  
unter, under

V

der Vater, father  
vereinigt, united  
vergehen, to pass away  
verstehen, to understand  
vertrauen, to trust  
viel, much  
vierfältig, fourfold  
der Vogel, bird

W

wachsen, to grow  
warm, warm  
warnen (*weak*), to warn  
warum, why  
was, what  
daß Wasser, water  
weben, to weave  
der Weg, way  
weh, woe  
daß Weib, woman  
die Weisheit, wisdom  
der Weizen, wheat  
die Welt, world

wenden, to turn  
wenig, little  
wenn, if  
wer, who  
werden, to become  
werfen, to throw  
wert, worth  
der Westen, west  
wider, against  
wieder, again  
der Wille, will  
winden, to wind  
der Winter, winter  
wissen, to know  
wo, where  
wobei, at which, at what place  
wodurch, by which, by what  
wofür, for which, for what  
wohl, well  
womit, with which, with what  
wonach, according to which, according to what  
woraus, out of which, out of what  
wovon, about which, about what  
wozu, for which, for what

X

daß Xenion, epigram

3

zehn, ten  
der Zehnte, tenth  
die Zeit, time  
zu, to  
die Zuflucht, refuge ✓  
zuletzt, last  
zweimal, twice  
zweitens, secondly

# ENGLISH-GERMAN VOCABULARY

*The principal parts of nouns are given except in weak polysyllabic feminine nouns and in proper names*

## A

abandon, verlassen  
 able, to be, können  
 above, oberhalb  
 absent, to be, abwesend sein  
 acceptable, angenehm  
 according to, nach  
 accusative, der Akkusativ -s -e  
 acquainted, to be, kennen, bekannt sein  
 across, über  
 act, tun, handeln  
 admit, gestehen  
 Adolph, Adolf  
 advice, der Rat -es "e  
 afraid, to be, sich fürchten  
 after, nach  
 afternoon, der Nachmittag -s -e  
 again, wieder  
 against, gegen  
 age, das Alter -s -  
 ago, vor  
 agreeable, angenehm  
 all, all, (entire) ganz; all things, alles; all kinds of, allerlei; not at all, gar nicht  
 allowed, to be, dürfen  
 alone, allein  
 already, schon  
 also, auch  
 altar, der Altar -s "e (-e)  
 although, obgleich

always, immer  
 America, Amerika  
 American, amerikanisch  
 among, unter  
 and, und  
 animal, das Tier -es -e  
 Anna, Anna  
 another, ein anderer  
 answer, die Antwort  
 antiquity, das Altertum -s "er  
 any, etwas; not any, kein  
 anything, etwas; not anything, nichts  
 apple, der Apfel -s "  
 apple tree, der Apfelbaum -s "e  
 arm, der Arm -es -e  
 armchair, der Lehnstuhl -s -  
 army, die Armee  
 arrangement, die Einrichtung  
 arrive, ankommen  
 as, als; as if, als ob  
 ashamed, to be, sich schämen  
 ashes, die Asche  
 ask, fragen; ask for, bitten um  
 at, an, bei  
 aunt, die Tante  
 autumn, der Herbst -es -e

## B

bad, böse, schlecht  
 bake, backen  
 ball, der Ball -es "e

bank, die Bank -en  
 barrel, das Faß -fässer  
 basket, der Korb, -es "e  
 bathe, baden  
 be, sein  
 beach, der Strand -es -e  
 beak, der Schnabel -s "  
 bean, die Bohne  
 beast, das Tier -es -e  
 beat, schlagen  
 beautiful, schön  
 beauty, die Schönheit  
 because, weil  
 become, werden  
 bed, das Bett -es -en  
 before, *prep.* vor; *conj.* ehe  
 begin, anfangen  
 beginning, der Anfang -s "e  
 behind, hinter  
 believe, glauben  
 bell, die Glocke  
 belong, gehören  
 below, unten  
 bench, die Bank "e  
 Berlin, Berlin  
 Bertha, Berta  
 beside, neben  
 between, zwischen  
 big, groß  
 bird, der Vogel -s "  
 bird's nest, das Vogelnest -s -er  
 bite, beißen  
 black, schwarz  
 Black Forest, der Schwarzwald  
 blame, tadeln  
 blast, sprengen  
 blue, blau  
 board, die Tafel  
 body, der Körper -s -  
 book, das Buch -es "er

born, to be, geboren sein  
 both, beide  
 bottle, die Flasche  
 box, der Kasten -s -  
 boy, der Knabe -n -n  
 braid, flechten  
 brave, tapfer  
 bravely, tapfer  
 bravery die Tapferkeit  
 bread, das Brot -es -e ("e)  
 break, brechen; break out, ausbrechen  
 breakfast, das Frühstück -s -e  
 bridge, die Brücke  
 bring, bringen; bring along, mit-  
 bringen  
 broom, der Besen -s -  
 brother, der Bruder -s "  
 brown, braun; das Braun -s  
 brush, die Bürste  
 bucket, der Eimer -s -  
 build, bauen  
 bump, stoßen  
 burn, brennen; burn down, nieder-  
 brennen  
 bury, begraben  
 business, das Geschäft -s -e, die Sache  
 but, aber, sondern  
 butter, die Butter  
 buy, kaufen  
 by, bei, von

C

cake, der Kuchen -s -  
 call, rufen, (name) nennen; to be  
 called, heißen  
 camp, das Lager -s -  
 can, können  
 cane, der Stod -es "e  
 carpet, der Teppich -s -e  
 carriage, der Wagen -s -

carry, tragen  
 case, der Fall -es "e  
 castle, das Schloß -ßes "ffer  
 cat, die Katze  
 catch, fangen  
 certainty, of a, gewiß  
 chair, der Stuhl -s "e  
 change, sich ändern  
 chase, verfolgen  
 cheat, betrügen  
 cherry, die Kirschche  
 chicken, das Huhn -s "er  
 child, das Kind -es -er  
 Christopher, Christoph  
 church, die Kirche  
 church tower, der Kirchturm -s "e  
 city, die Stadt "e  
 class, die Klasse  
 clean, rein  
 clerk, der Ladendiener -s -, der  
     Kommiß - -  
 clever, klug  
 climb, klettern  
 cloak, der Mantel -s "  
 cloister, das Kloster -s "  
 close, schließen  
 closet, der Schrank -es "e  
 cloth, das Zeug -es -e  
 coachman, der Kutscher -s -  
 coat, der Rock -es "e  
 coffee, der Kaffee -s  
 cold, kalt; die Kälte  
 collection, die Sammlung  
 colonel, der Oberst -en -en  
 colorless, farblos  
 comb, kämmen; der Ramm -es "e  
 come, kommen; come in, herein-  
     kommen  
 commit to memory, auswendig  
     lernen

company, die Gesellschaft  
 comparatively, verhältnismäßig  
 concert, das Konzert -s -e  
 contradict one's self, sich wider-  
     sprechen  
 convince, überreden  
 cook, kochen; die Köchin  
 cord, die Schnur -en ("e)  
 correct, verbessern  
 corrupt, verderben  
 cost, kosten  
 count, der Graf -en -en  
 countess, die Gräfin  
 country, das Land -es "er; to go to  
     the country, aufs Land gehen  
 cousin, der Better -s -n  
 covered, bedeckt  
 cow, die Kuh "e  
 crawl, kriechen  
 create, schaffen  
 cry, schreien  
 cup, die Tasse

## D

daily, täglich  
 danger, die Gefahr  
 dark, finster  
 dative, der Dativ -s -e  
 daughter, die Tochter "  
 day, der Tag -es -e; this day, heute  
 dead, tot  
 dear, teuer  
 death, der Tod -es  
 debt, die Schuld -en  
 decide, sich entschließen  
 deed, die Tat -en  
 deep, tief  
 defeat, besiegen  
 depart, abreisen  
 diamond, der Diamant -en -en



die, sterben  
 difference, der Unterschied -es -e  
 difficulty, das Hindernis -sses -sse  
 diligence, der Fleiß -es  
 diligent, fleißig  
 disagreeable, unangenehm  
 disappear, verschwinden  
 disappoint, täuschen  
 disgrace, die Schande  
 distinctly, deutlich  
 distinguish, unterscheiden  
 disturb, stören  
 do, tun  
 doctor, der Arzt -es -e  
 dog, der Hund -es -e  
 doll, die Puppe  
 donkey, der Esel -s -  
 door, die Tür -en  
 dozen, das Dutzend -s -e  
 drama, das Drama -s -en  
 draw, ziehen  
 dress, sich anziehen; das Kleid -es -er  
 drink, trinken  
 drive, treiben; to take a drive, spa-  
 zieren fahren  
 dry, trocken  
 duke, der Herzog -s -e  
 during, während  
 dust, der Staub -s  
 duty, die Pflicht -en

## E

each, jeder  
 early, früh  
 earth, die Erde  
 easily, leicht  
 Easter, die Ostern  
 eat, essen, (devour) fressen  
 Edward, Eduard  
 effects, die Folgen

egg, das Ei -s -er  
 eight, acht  
 either . . . or, entweder . . . oder  
 elephant, der Elefant -en -en  
 eleven hundred, elfhundert  
 Elizabeth, Elisabeth  
 emperor, der Kaiser -s -  
 endure, leiden  
 enemy, der Feind -es -e  
 England, England  
 English, englisch  
 enough, genug  
 entire, sämtlich  
 especially, besonders  
 Europe, Europa  
 European, der Europäer -s -  
 even, auch; even if, wenn auch  
 evening, der Abend -s -e; this eve-  
 ning, heute abend  
 ever, je  
 every, jeder; every one, ein jeder  
 everybody, jedermann  
 everything, alles  
 everywhere, überall  
 exceedingly, äußerst  
 excellent, vortrefflich  
 exercise, die Aufgabe  
 exert one's self, sich anstrengen  
 expect, erwarten  
 expense, die Rechnung  
 experience, die Erfahrung  
 explain, erklären  
 extravagant, verschwenderisch  
 eye, das Auge -s -n

## F

factory, die Fabrik  
 faith, der Glaube -ns -n  
 faithful, treu  
 fall, fallen; der Herbst -es -e

family, die Familie  
 famous, berühmt  
 far, weit  
 farmer, der Bauer -s (-n) -n  
 fast, schnell  
 father, der Vater -s "  
 fault, die Schuld -en  
 fear, sich fürchten (vor); die Furcht  
 feather, die Feder  
 February, der Februar  
 feel, sich fühlen  
 few, wenige; a few, einige, wenige  
 field, das Feld -es -er  
 fight, fechten, kämpfen  
 find, finden  
 finger, der Finger -s -  
 finish, vollenden  
 fire, das Feuer -s -  
 fireman, der Feuerwehrmann -s  
   -leute  
 first, erst  
 fish, der Fisch -es -e  
 five, fünf  
 flag, die Fahne  
 flatter, sich schmeicheln  
 flee, fliehen  
 flourish, gedeihen  
 flow, fließen  
 flower, die Blume; flower garden,  
   der Blumengarten -s "  
 fly, fliegen  
 follow, folgen (*with dat.*)  
 food, die Kost  
 foot, der Fuß -es "  
 for, *prep.* für, seit; *conj.* denn  
 foreign, fremd  
 forest, der Wald -es "  
 forget, vergessen  
 fork, die Gabel  
 former, jener

fortune, das Glück -s  
 four, vier  
 fourfold, vierfältig  
 fourteen, vierzehn  
 fox, der Fuchs -es "  
 Fred, Friß  
 Frederick the Great, Friedrich der  
   Große  
 French, französisch  
 Frenchman, der Franzose -n -n  
 fresh, frisch  
 friend, der Freund -es -e  
 frighten, erschrecken (*weak trans.*,  
   *strong intr.*)  
 from, von  
 fry, braten

## G

gain, der Gewinn -s -e  
 garden, der Garten -s "  
 gardener, der Gärtner -s -  
 general, der Feldherr -n -en  
 generally, gewöhnlich  
 gentleman, der Herr -n -en  
 George, Georg  
 German, deutsch  
 Germany, Deutschland  
 get (become), werden; get up, auf-  
   stehen  
 girl, das Mädchen -s -  
 give, geben  
 glad, to be, sich freuen  
 gladly, gern  
 glass, das Glas -es "  
 gloomy, trüb  
 glorious, glorreich  
 go, gehen; go along, mitgehen; go  
   out, ausgehen, hinaus gehen  
 God, der Gott -es "  
 gold, golden; das Gold -es

good, gut  
 goodness, die Güte  
 grandmother, die Großmutter "  
 grant, geben  
 grape, die Traube  
 gray, grau  
 great, groß  
 green, grün; das Grün -es  
 greet, grüßen, begrüßen  
 grow, wachsen; grow old, alt werden

## H

hair, das Haar -es -e  
 half, halb; die Hälfte  
 hand, die Hand -es "e  
 hang, hängen  
 happen, geschehen  
 happy, glücklich  
 harbor, der Hafen -s -  
 hard, hart  
 Harry, Heinz  
 hasten, eilen, sich beeilen  
 hat, der Hut -es "e  
 have, haben; have to, müssen  
 hawk, der Habicht -s -e  
 head, der Kopf -es "e  
 hear, hören  
 heart, das Herz -ens -en  
 heat, die Hitze  
 heaven, der Himmel -s -  
 heavy, schwer  
 heiress, die Erbin  
 Helen, Helene  
 help, helfen  
 Henry, Heinrich  
 here, hier  
 Herman, Hermann  
 hide, sich verstecken  
 high, hoch

hold, halten  
 holiday, der Feiertag -es -e; the  
 holidays, die Ferien  
 home, nach Hause; at home, zu Hause  
 honest, ehrlich  
 honor, die Ehre  
 hope, hoffen, (expect) erwarten  
 horse, das Pferd -es -e  
 hot, heiß  
 hotel, das Hotel -s -s  
 hour, die Stunde; a quarter of an  
 hour, eine Viertelstunde  
 house, das Haus -es "er  
 how, wie  
 hunting, to go, auf die Jagd gehen  
 hurt one's self, sich weh tun  
 husband, der Gatte -n -n, der Mann  
 -es "er  
 hut, die Hütte

## I

ice, das Eis -es  
 idleness, der Müßiggang -s  
 if, wenn  
 illness, die Krankheit  
 imagine, sich einbilden  
 immediately, sofort, sogleich  
 impossible, unmöglich  
 in, in; in order to, um  
 increase, zunehmen  
 induce, bewegen  
 industrious, fleißig  
 influence, beeinflussen  
 inheritance, die Erbschaft  
 ink, die Tinte  
 intend, beabsichtigen  
 interesting, interessant  
 into, in  
 invite, einladen

## J

January, der Januar  
 John, Johann, Hans  
 Joseph, Josef  
 June, der Juni  
 Jupiter, der Jupiter  
 just, eben, gerade; just as, ebenso

## K

keep, behalten  
 key, der Schlüssel -s -  
 kill, töten  
 kinds of, two, zweierlei  
 king, der König -s -e  
 kitchen, die Küche  
 knife, das Messer -s -  
 knight, der Ritter -s -  
 knock, klopfen  
 know, wissen, kennen

## L

laborer, der Arbeiter -s -  
 lady, die Dame  
 lake, der See -s -n  
 lame, lahm  
 land, das Land -es -er  
 language, die Sprache  
 large, groß  
 last, lebt; last time, zum letzten Mal  
 late, spät  
 Latin, das Latein -s  
 latter, dieser  
 laugh, lachen (über)  
 lawyer, der Advokat -en -en  
 lay, legen; lay waste, verwüsten  
 lazy, faul  
 lead pencil, der Bleistift -s -e  
 leaf, das Blatt -es -er  
 learn, lernen

least, wenigst; at least, wenigstens  
 lecture, der Vortrag -s -e, die Vor-  
 lesung  
 leg, das Bein -es -e  
 lend, leihen  
 less, weniger  
 lesson, die Aufgabe  
 letter, der Brief -es -e  
 lie, liegen  
 life, das Leben -s  
 lift, heben  
 like, gern (*with a verb, as* gern haben,  
 gern essen)  
 lion, der Löwe -n -n  
 little, (*of size*) klein, (*of quantity*)  
 wenig; a little, ein wenig  
 live, leben, wohnen  
 loan, leihen  
 long, lang; no longer, nicht mehr  
 look, aussehen; look around, sich  
 umsehen (nach)  
 lose, verlieren; lose one's way, sich  
 verirren  
 loud, laut  
 Louise, Luise  
 lovable, liebenswürdig  
 love, lieben; die Liebe

## M

maid, die Magd -e  
 make, machen  
 man, der Mann -es -er, der Mensch  
 -en -en  
 many, viel  
 march, marschieren  
 Margaret, Margarete  
 mark, die Mark  
 marry, heiraten; to get married, sich  
 verheiraten

Mars, der Mars  
 Mary, Marie  
 matter, die Sache  
 may, dürfen, mögen  
 meal, das Mehl -s  
 mean, meinen  
 measure, messen  
 meat, das Fleisch -es  
 meet, begegnen (*with dat.*); treffen  
 meeting, die Versammlung  
 melt, schmelzen  
 members, (*of the body*) die Glieder  
 merchant, der Kaufmann -s -leute  
 merry, gutes Muts  
 metal, das Metall -s -e  
 Meyer, Meyer  
 milk, die Milch  
 mill, die Mühle  
 miller, der Müller -s -  
 mind, der Sinn -es -e; make up  
 one's mind, sich entschließen  
 mirror, der Spiegel -s -  
 misfortune, das Unglück -s  
 mistaken, to be, sich irren  
 mitten, der Handschuh -s -e  
 modest, bescheiden  
 Monday, der Montag  
 money, das Geld -es -er  
 month, der Monat -s -e  
 moon, der Mond -es -e  
 morals, die Sitten  
 more, mehr  
 morning, der Morgen -s -; this  
 morning, heute morgen  
 mother, die Mutter "  
 mountain, der Berg -es -e  
 mouse, die Maus "  
 move, ziehen (*intr.*), sich bewegen  
 (*trans.*)  
 Mr., Herr

much, viel  
 multiplication table, das Einmal-  
 einß - -  
 music, die Musik  
 must, müssen  
 myself, selbst

N

nail, der Nagel -s "  
 name, der Name -ns -n; to name,  
 nennen; to be called, heißen  
 nature, die Natur  
 near, nah, bei, neben  
 need, brauchen  
 neighbor, der Nachbar -s -n  
 neither . . . nor, weder . . . noch  
 nephew, der Nefte -n -n  
 never, nie  
 new, neu  
 New Year's Day, der Neujahrstag  
 -es -e  
 New York, Neunorf (New York)  
 news, die Nachricht  
 next, nächst  
 niece, die Nichte  
 night, die Nacht "  
 ninety, neunzig  
 no, *adj.* kein; *adv.* nein; no one,  
 niemand  
 noble, edel  
 nobleman, der Edelmann -s -leute  
 nonsense, der Unsinn -s  
 north, der Norden -s  
 nose, die Nase  
 not, nicht; not a, kein; not only,  
 nicht nur; not yet, noch nicht  
 nothing, nichts  
 noun, das Hauptwort -s "  
 now, jetzt  
 number, die Anzahl



## O

oats, der Hafer -s  
 obedient, gehorsam  
 obey, gehorchen  
 object, das Objekt -s -e  
 obliged to, to be, müssen  
 occur, vorkommen  
 o'clock, one, ein Uhr  
 of, von  
 offend, beleidigen  
 offer, bieten  
 often, oft  
 oil, das Öl -es -e  
 old, alt  
 on, auf, an; on account of, wegen  
 once, einmal; at once, sofort  
 one, man, einer  
 only, nur  
 open, öffnen, sich öffnen  
 operation, die Operation  
 opinion, die Meinung  
 opposite, gegenüber  
 or, oder  
 other, ander  
 otherwise, sonst  
 ought, sollen  
 out of, aus  
 outside, draußen  
 over, über  
 overcoat, der Überrock -s "e  
 overcome, überwinden  
 own, eigen

## P

page, die Seite  
 painting, das Gemälde -s -  
 pair, das Paar -es -e  
 palace, der Palast -s "e  
 paper, das Papier -s -e

parents, die Eltern  
 Paris, Paris  
 park, der Park -s -e (-s)  
 parson, der Pfarrer -s -  
 partake, genießen  
 patient, der Patient -en -en  
 Paul, Paul  
 pay, bezahlen  
 pea, die Erbse  
 peace, der Friede -ns  
 pear, die Birne  
 peasant, der Bauer -s (-n) -n  
 peculiar, besonder  
 pen, die Feder  
 pencil, der Bleistift -s -e  
 people, die Leute  
 permitted, to be, dürfen  
 physician, der Arzt -es "e  
 piano, das Klavier -s -e  
 pick, pflücken  
 picture, das Bild -es -er  
 place, stellen; die Stelle  
 plant, pflanzen; die Pflanze  
 plate, der Teller -s -  
 please, bitte  
 plum, die Pflaume  
 poem, das Gedicht -s -e  
 poet, der Dichter -s -  
 poor, arm  
 potato, die Kartoffel  
 pound, das Pfund -es -e  
 poverty, die Armut  
 powder, das Pulver -s  
 Prague, Prag  
 praise, loben  
 pray, beten  
 prefer, lieber (*with a verb, as lieber*  
 essen)  
 present, das Geschenk -s -e  
 president, der Präsident -en -en

pretty, hübsch  
 pride, die Hochmut  
 prince, der Prinz -en -en  
 professor, der Professor -s -en  
 progress, der Fortschritt -s -e  
 proverb, das Sprichwort -s "er  
 Prussia, Preußen  
 punish, bestrafen  
 pupil, der Schüler -s -  
 put, stellen; put off, aufschieben

Q

quarter of an hour, eine Viertel-  
 stunde  
 quickly, schnell  
 quite, sehr

R

railroad accident, das Eisenbahn-  
 unglück -s -sfälle  
 rain, regnen; der Regen -s -  
 raise, bauen  
 rapidity, die Schnelligkeit  
 rarely, selten  
 rat, die Ratte  
 read, lesen  
 ready, bereit  
 receive, bekommen  
 recite, hersagen  
 recognize, erkennen  
 recover, genesen  
 red, rot  
 reddish, rötlich  
 regiment, das Regiment -s -er  
 region, das Gebiet -s -e  
 rejoice, sich freuen (über)  
 relative, der Verwandte -n -n  
 remain, bleiben  
 reply, antworten

republic, die Republik  
 rest one's self, sich ausruhen  
 return, zurückkommen  
 revolve, sich drehen  
 reward, belohnen  
 rich, reich  
 ride at full speed, sprengen  
 rider, der Reiter -s -  
 right, recht  
 ring, läuten  
 Ring Street, die Ringstraße  
 ripe, reif  
 rise, steigen, (*of the sun*) aufgehen  
 river, der Fluß -s -s  
 rock, wiegen; der Stein -es -e  
 roof, das Dach -es "er  
 room, das Zimmer -s -  
 rose, die Rose  
 run, laufen

S

sack, der Sack -es "e  
 same, derselbe  
 satisfy, befriedigen  
 save, retten  
 say, sagen  
 school, die Schule  
 see, sehen; go to see, besuchen  
 seem, scheinen  
 self, selbst  
 sell, verkaufen  
 send, schicken, senden  
 sentence, der Satz -es "e  
 servant, der Diener -s -  
 set out, abreißen  
 seven, sieben  
 several, mehrere, einige  
 shall, sollen, (*of futurity*) werden  
 sheep, das Schaf -es -e  
 sheer, lauter

shepherd, der Hirt -en -en	stand, stehen
shoe, der Schuh -es -e	start, anfangen
short, kurz	state, der Staat -es -en
show, zeigen	stately, stattlich
sick, krank	station, der Bahnhof -s "e
silent, to be, schweigen	stay, bleiben
since, <i>prep.</i> seit; <i>conj.</i> da	steal, stehlen
sing, singen	step, treten
sink, untergehen	still, noch
sister, die Schwester	stir, sich bewegen
sit, 'sitzen; sit down, sich hinsetzen	stop, aufhören
six, sechs	storm, der Sturm -es "e
skate, Schlittschuh laufen	story, die Geschichte
sled, der Schlitten -s -	stove, der Ofen -s "
sleep, schlafen; go to sleep, ein- schlafen	stranger, der Fremde ( <i>declined as adj.</i> )
small, klein	stream, der Strom -es "e
Smith, Schmidt	street, die Straße
snow, der Schnee -s	strengthen, stärken
so, so	string, der Faden -s "
soldier, der Soldat -en -en	strong, stark
some, etwas, einige, welche; some people, manche Leute	struggle, der Kampf -es "e
somebody, jemand	student, der Student -en -en
something, etwas	study, studieren
son, der Sohn -es "e	stupid, dumm
song, der Gesang -s "e	stupidity, die Dummheit
soon, bald	succeed, gelingen ( <i>impers. with dat.</i> <i>of the person</i> )
sorrow, die Sorge	success, der Erfolg -s -e
soup, die Suppe	successful, erfolgreich
sour, sauer	such, solch; such a, solch ( <i>or so</i> ) ein
south, der Süden -s	suffer, leiden
spade, der Spaten -s -	suit, gefallen; der Anzug -s "e
spark, der Funke -ns -n	sum, die Summe
sparkle, funkeln	summer, der Sommer -s -
speak, sprechen	sun, die Sonne
spend, ausgeben	Sunday, der Sonntag
spring, der Frühling -s -e	sundown, der Sonnenuntergang -s
stairway, die Treppe	surely, gewiß
stamp, die Briefmarke	surprise, die Überraschung
	surprised, to be, sich wundern

swallow, die Schwalbe  
sweet, süß  
swim, schwimmen  
Switzerland, die Schweiz

T

table, der Tisch -es -e  
tailor, der Schneider -s -  
take, nehmen; take a drive, spazie-  
ren fahren; take off, ausziehen  
talented, begabt  
talk, sprechen  
tall, groß  
tea, der Tee -s  
teacher, der Lehrer -s -  
teamster, der Fuhrmann -s -leute  
tear, die Träne  
tell, sagen, (relate) erzählen  
ten, zehn  
than, als, wie  
thank, danken (*with dat.*)  
the, (*def. art.*) der, die, das; (*correl.*  
*adv.*) the . . . the, je . . . desto  
there, da, es  
thief, der Dieb -es -e  
think, denken, glauben, meinen  
this, dieser  
three times, dreimal  
through, durch  
throw, werfen  
ticket, die Fahrkarte, das Billet -s  
-e (-s)  
time, die Zeit  
to-day, heute  
to-morrow, morgen  
too, auch, zu  
tooth, der Zahn -es -e  
top, der Gipfel -s -  
torn, zerrissen  
town, die Stadt -e

train, der Zug -es -e  
translate, übersetzen  
travel, reisen  
tree, der Baum -es -e  
trip, die Reise  
trouble, die Mühe  
true, wahr  
trust, trauen (*with dat.*)  
truth, die Wahrheit  
tub, der Zuber -s -  
turnip, die Rübe  
twelve, zwölf  
twenty-four, vierundzwanzig  
two, zwei; two kinds of, zweierlei

U

umbrella, der Regenschirm -s -e  
uncle, der Onkel -s -  
under, unter  
understand, verstehen  
undertake, unternehmen  
university, die Universität  
until, bis  
use, gebrauchen  
useful, nützlich  
usually, gewöhnlich

V

vacation, die Ferien (*pl.*)  
valley, das Tal -es -er  
vegetables, das Gemüse -s  
verb, das Zeitwort -s -er  
very, sehr; very much, sehr  
vex, ärgern  
vice, das Laster -s -  
victory, der Sieg -es -e  
village, das Dorf -es -er  
vinegar, der Essig -s  
violently, heftig  
visit, besuchen

## W

wagon, der Wagen -s -  
 wake up, aufwachen  
 wall, die Wand "e  
 want, wollen; die Not  
 warm, warm  
 wash, waschen  
 waste, verschwenden; lay waste, ver-  
   wüsten  
 watch, die Uhr -en  
 water, (*horses*) tränken, (*plants*) be-  
   gießen; das Wasser -s -  
 weak, schwach  
 wear, tragen  
 week, die Woche  
 weigh, wiegen  
 welcome, willkommen  
 well, gesund, gut, wohl; der Brun-  
   nen -s -  
 well-formed, wohlgebildet  
 whale, der Walfisch -es -e  
 what, was, welcher; what kind of,  
   was für ein  
 when, wann, wenn, als  
 where, wo  
 wherever, wo immer  
 whether, ob  
 which, welcher  
 while, während  
 white, weiß  
 whoever, wer  
 why, warum

widow, die Witwe  
 wife, die Frau -en  
 will, wollen, (*of futurity*) werden  
 William II, Wilhelm II.  
 wind, der Wind -es -e  
 window, das Fenster -s -  
 wine, der Wein -es -e  
 winter, der Winter -s -  
 wisdom, die Weisheit  
 wise, klug  
 wish, wollen, wünschen  
 with, mit  
 without, ohne  
 wolf, der Wolf -es "e  
 woman, die Frau -en  
 word das Wort -es "er  
 work, arbeiten; die Arbeit, das  
   Werk -es -e  
 workman, der Arbeiter -s -  
 world, die Welt -en  
 worth, der Wert -s  
 wound, die Wunde  
 write, schreiben

## Y

yard, der Hof -es "e  
 year, das Jahr -es -e  
 yellow, gelb  
 yes, ja  
 yesterday, gestern  
 yet, doch, noch  
 young, jung



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